"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,898—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE OUTWARD MAIL STEAMER "PENINSULAR" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE on SUNDAY MORNING, 13th inst., and if ARRIVING before A.M., she will proceed to the VICTORIA DOCK, where Passengers and Baggage will be landed. Should the Vessel arrive later the landing will take place at the APOLLO BUNDER.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th Nov.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7080	3000	J. Orman	19th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st ,,
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3938	750	T. S. Angus	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

16th Nov. 14th Dec.
30th Nov. 28th Dec.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 9, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 5, 1892.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 4 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 13th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,496 tons, on the 12th November, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
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STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	2,000	On or about 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1892. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	15th Nov.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Amidships Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st Oct, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,320	S. Abrey	5th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 3, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
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PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
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BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
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PULMONARY BALSAM

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BREAKFAST SETS,
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SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
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SOFT (CLERICAL),
VARSITY CAPS } Rs. 8-8.

STRAW HATS. Rs. 2-8.

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IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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READING AND LONDON.

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CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

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MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

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Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
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Developing Lamps.
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Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
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,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
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Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
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Focussing Glasses.
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Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
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"Kodak" Cameras.
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Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
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Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.
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STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.
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For Cholera and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

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KARACHI: Camp.
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,, 49-50 Parliament Street.
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(With Orchestral Accompaniment)

4 Scena ed Aria. Der Freis-chutz ..... Weber.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Minuet ..... Paderewski.
(b) Study on the Black Keys ..... Chopin.
Mr. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 La Belle Siffleuse (composed for Mrs. Shaw.)... ..... Solomon.

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(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

PART II.

7 Selection ....Dorothy ..... Cellier.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song .....(By Desire) She Wore a Wreath of Roses .....Knight.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) Leonora..... Wimpfheimer.
(b) Tanzweise ..... Meyer-Helmund.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

10 Liebes-Gluck ..... Josef Sucher,
MRS. SCHULTZ.
11 (a) Minuet ..... Albanesi.
(b) Gavotte Imperiale ..... Jan tha.
MR EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Il Bacio ..... Arditi.

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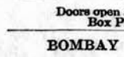

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NOTICE.

MR. G. DE BILDT has REMOVED his OFFICE to

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G. DE BILDT.

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1892.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th November next, for SUPPLY of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1893.

Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and except in the case of present Contractors whose current year' deposit will suffice, a deposit of Rs. (1000) One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

C. MIDDLETON,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 26th October, 1892.

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YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 145.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 24th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of 40,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1893, of which not less than one-half must be delivered during the first six months.

Tenderer's schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. R., at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed, "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Dharwar, 26th October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1893, estimated at 13,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1892.

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LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

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(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Sole Agents,
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DR. ESENJEE'S

WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases ? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cures short, attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that no household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

xi.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness ; she is clever ; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebaau Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

GRATEFUL ! COMFORTING ! !

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON,

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S GRANULE OF ESSENCE.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. } Interest paid on 1st
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } July and 1st January,
4 Do. do. for 6 months. } or at maturity.
3 Do. do. for 4 months. }

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and over Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, & Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

HOTEL DE PARIS,

AT

SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,

WILL

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	125
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10		260
	750	50	150	7½		195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10		80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	155	18		42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.		100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75		1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270		4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½		1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.		530
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.		15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14		140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 22½		2/2
Karrachee Landing	500	500	[300	30		130
Maharana Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.		30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 10		87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		18
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.		75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20		457½
Prince of Wales Fire	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.		2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...		20
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9		60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.		20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.		100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	6		830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10		55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1		18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'l	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 xd
Apollo	750	00'5	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	00l'l	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Press & Canvas Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Broach City	600	200	200	16	220
Broach Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	155 xd
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	960
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	500 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khanagum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and Pr. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91½
Motussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	490
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	Rs. 32½	300
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	57 xd
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	122½
Prince of Wales (Bellary)	500	500	500		450
Rapaport (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Second	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Standard	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	215 245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,020

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515 xd
Anglo-India	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Jute	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	955
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	25 695
Hydarabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	865
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7 50
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	184
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,147½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbunga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	492
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	[1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	300	[1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Rajkot Mills	600	[1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Seconji	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,387½
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Sassoon Mills	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11	
China Leaf	,,	24-13	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar, Gold old	,,	25-0	,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-14	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-8	,,
Bombay do.	,,	25-6	,,
English Sovereigns	,,	16	,,
Do. Dragons	,,	15-14	,,
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-7	,,
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-10	,,
Carolan Dollars	,,	125	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	223	,,
Five-Francs	,,	319	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Mrs. Alice Shaw at the Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Arthur (s), from Persian Gulf; and Braunfels (s), Bremen, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H M S Malabar (s), from England; Warora (s), Calcutta; and Camorta (s), Bremen.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Skerryoore entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa entered, and the s. s. Warora left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Assyria, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—A Hindu woman, named Baijee, residing at Khetwadi, has made a report to the police that her nephew, about 8 years of age, was enticed away and robbed of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,028; of these 517 were new admissions, consisting of 200 males, 157 females, and 160 children. The average daily attendance was 65·42.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass to-morrow, at 6-30 a.m., in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Kelly, wife of Mr. R. W. Kelly, Passenger Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry, who met her death in the foundering of the s. s. Roumania, near Lisbon, on 29th October last.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Balla Mahadoo, a *ra:kla* driver, living at Falkand Road. The deceased was addicted to drink and smoked *ganja*. On Wednesday he drank hard and suddenly fell down dead, in Khetwadi 5th Lane. The jury returned a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of October last, there were 124 bullocks, 19 horses, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 107 bullocks, 31 horses, and 14 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 117 bullocks, 20 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Seven cases among bullocks, 5 among horses, and 7 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Elias Assam, aged 25 years. About twelve days ago, whilst the deceased was sitting on a *charpie* in the open air near his house, he was bitten by a snake on the outer ankle of his left foot. He complained of an internal burning near the bitten spot. On Wednesday he was seized with convulsions, and died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45:—

March.....Camp in Sight.....Hassal.
Overture.....Giralda.....Adam.
Valse.....Phantomo.....Gung'l.
Gavotte.....Abschied.....Kappey.
Selection.....La Straniera.....Bellini.
Dance.....Habanera.....D'Orso.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POCKET-PICKING AT NULL BAZAAR.—Inspector Briscoe charged an old criminal, named Chundoo Pinshaw, before Mr. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with an attempt to steal Rs. 34, in currency notes and cash, from the pocket of a Marwaree, named Wotta Ooma. The complainant, a shop-keeper of Thakoredwar, with the money in his pocket, was standing the previous evening in a crowd collected in front of an ice-cream-seller's shop, at Null Bazaar, when he felt some one putting his hand into his pocket. Just at the moment an intelligent police detective, who had been observing the movements of Chundoo, arrested him in the act of thieving. The complainant, on looking about himself, identified Chundoo as the indentical person who had thrust his hand into his pocket. The Magistrate convicted the accused upon the evidence and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, with one week's solitary confinement.

A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Gunnoo Bhagu and Potachi Lingu appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton to answer a summons taken out against them by Luchu, a woman. The prosecutrix, in her evidence, stated that the accused were on hostile terms with her son, and they assaulted her. She had no marks of violence on her body. The first accused, in his defence, stated that the prosecutrix owed him some money. He asked her to repay the money due by her, but she refused to do so. The second accused stated that he was hostile to Luchu's son, against whom he had taken out a summons on a charge of using threats to him. Luchu's son was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in that case, and hence Luchu had preferred this false charge against him out of revenge. The Magistrate remarked that the prosecutrix had brought this false charge against the accused to harass and annoy them, in order to satisfy her grudge. The Magistrate, therefore, sentenced the prosecutrix to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of October, 1892. 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line	Down		1	F298807
Special Line	Down		½	D131020
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line	Down		2	C472004
Green	,, Down		,,	C403940
,,	,, Down		,,	C403196
Green	,, Down		1½	C511556
,,	,, ,,		,,	C508931
Red	,, Down		,,	C076151
Special	,, ,,		1	I 589510
,,	,, ,,		,,	I 489172
Green	,, Up		,,	F533348
Yellow	,, Down		,,	F538054
Lavender	,, ,,		,,	D069558
,,	,, ,,		,,	D067769
,,	,, ,,		,,	D061946
Red	,, ,,		,,	D153368
Brown Lavender	Down		,,	C287294

A NOTABLE MAHOMEDAN CONVERT ON ISLAM.

YESTERDAY evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Kazi of Bombay presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. Mahomed Alexander Russel Webb, ex-Consul-General of Manilla, on *Islam*, before a fairly large gathering of different sects of Mahomedans and a few Parsees and Hindus. The lecturer, in course of his lengthy remarks, explained how he had embraced Islamism after a protracted study of that religion lasting over sometime. The lecturer was of an enquiring turn of mind which had led him to make careful research about Islam. The lecturer spoke about the principles embodied in the religion, which he said should be adopted by those who wanted to get salvation of their souls, and to find a true way to the eternal world. Mr. Webb said that the teaching of the religion brought by the Prophet Mahomed, who was inspired by God, were not at variance with the true teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. On a careful comparison it would be found that he only denounced those dogmatisms introduced by a system erroneously called Christianity. The system called Christianity was no more like the system taught by Jesus than an African system that would be like the system of salvation. They said that Islam was due to Christianity. He said that Christianity had nothing whatever to do with it. The whole truth was that the Western civilisation had no true principles of Christianity in it, but was full of ambition and self-conceit. Poligamy was sanctioned by Islam, and it was the safe remedy for the prevention of prostitution and infidelity. America and Europe were not decent and moral enough to admit of poligamy. Mr. Webb, however, admitted that under certain circumstances the system of polygamy was pernicious. Mr. Webb had occupied a high position. His prospects were brilliant and he left off everything simply to benefit his fellow-creatures by prevailing upon them to accept Islam. He was sure that the people of America, which was an enlightened and progressive country, would readily embrace Mahomedanism. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman terminated the proceedings. An extended report of the lecture will be publish in the next issue of this paper.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following season reports for the week ending 8th November were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th 7 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowings in progress. Crops slightly damaged by locusts in Johi and Manjhand talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 11 inches against 3 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Kharif reaping general and rabi sowings progressing. Crops injured by locusts in Mehar and by crickets in Naushahro taluka.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops partly sown in some talukas and being sown in others. Condition of agricultural stock good. Pasture sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings continue.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts observed in Sanghar taluka, remained there two days and then proceeded eastward. Dharwar American experimental cotton crop in Umarkot ruined by blight.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th November).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice, kadra, and bajri still progressing. Sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Cutting of bajri and rice over. Sowing of wheat, lang and gram in progress. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district except Olpad taluka; maximum 1 inch 75 cents in Jalalpur, minimum 24 cents in Chorasi; for season maximum 111 inches 9 cents in Pardi, minimum 47 inches 24 cents in Olpad. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 23 cents; for season, average in the district 33 inches 55 cents. Reaping of kharif crops, picking of cotton and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week, at Nasik ·64, Sinnar 2·38, Igatpuri ·23, Dindori ·21, Niphad ·50, Malegaon ·17, Baglan ·17, Kalvan ·20, Peint ·21, and Yeola 1·56 inches; for season at Nasik 33·53 inches. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops still going on. Bajri damaged by the late heavy rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 2nd and 4th, 2° cool on 3rd, 1° warm on 5th and 7th, 2° warm on 6th and nil on 8th. Vapour in air defective on 4th, excessive from 5th to 7th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week, maximum in Bassein 62 cents, minimum in Kalyan 3 cents. Reaping of early crops completed. Reaping of late crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 2 inches 84 cents in Mangaon, minimum 5 cents in Roha; no rain in Karjat and Nagothna. Reaping continues. Crops somewhat injured owing to excess of rain in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain every where, maximum 8 inches 43 cents in Malvan, minimum 3 cents in Mandangad. Reaping in progress.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district except Junnar, Khed and Maval talukas and the pethas of Ambegaon and Dhond; maximum 1 inch 23 cents at Bhimthadi, minimum 10 cents at Mulsh: average 32 cents; for season, average 38 inches 55 cents. Owing to the excessive rain during the last week damage has occured to the standing kharif crops thoughout the district except Indapur and Khed. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi corps almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 8 talukas, maximum 1 inch 51 cents in Nevasa, minimum 18 cents in Nagar; for season, maximum 42 inches 13 cents in Nagar, minimum 24 inches 85 cents in Kopargaon. Sowing of rabi and reaping of kharif crops in progress; threshing of kharif crops commenced in parts. Bajri and cotton have sightly suffered in parts owing to recent rains. Picking of cotton commenced in parts. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices of jowari slightly higher in four talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 5th November).—Rain for week, at Sholapur 3·18, Barsi 3·37, Madha 2·04, Karmala 1·27, Pandharpur 2·35, Sangola 1·02 and Malsiras 1·78 inches; for season, maximum 53 inches 73 cents in Barsi, minimum 30 inches 16 cents in Karmala. Total rain more than sufficient. Slight damages caused to kharif crops and to jowari plants on account of excessive rain. Sowing of rabi crops still in progress. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 26 cents, total 38 inches 40 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 4 inches 24 cents in Tasgaon, minimum 38 cents in Javli. Kharif crops have suffered from excessive rain in eight talukas and two pethas. Rabi sowing in progress. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Much rain throughout the district, maximum in Muddebihal 6 inches 60 cents, minimum in Bagalkot 1 inch 73 cents. Excessive rain has damaged kharif crops in all talukas, and obstructed their reaping. Sowing of rabi crops retarded in places and weeding obstructed where they are sown. Cattle and fodder supply good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 34 cents, total 65 inches 51 cents; rain during week excessive throughout district, maximum in Parasgad 4 inches 35 cents, minimum in Hukeri 1 inch 46 cents. Early crops injured. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Kod, varying from 3 inches 16 cents in Kalghatgi to 80 cents in Nargund; total rainfall of season, maximum in Kalghatgi 46 inches 28 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 16 inches 50 cents. Paddy crops almost ripe. Jowari ears in grain, but in some places suffering a little from excessive rain. Cotton plants good. Wheat sowing progressing.

Kanara.—Light rain during week. Harvest progressing. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Sowing of gram and wheat completed. Harvesting of bajri and jowari crops in progress.

Wadhwan.—Agricultural stock in good condition. Rabi sowing in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Rabi sowing in progress. Reaping of kharif corps continues.

THE SOONDARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE 20th annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

In submitting to the shareholders this their 20th annual report for the year ending 30th June last, the directors have the pleasure to state that the profits which the company have made during the year under review, as will be perceived from the annexed balance-sheet and profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 77,983-11-8. This amount of profit which the directors consider a very satisfactory one, as compared with profits earned by the company during the preceding years, is mainly contributed by the result of working of new machinery added to the Mill with the sanction of the shareholders in 1888. To suit the working boiler-pressure to which the new engines are adapted, they have ordered out 3 new boilers of 125lbs. working pressure each, with a view that better economy may result in the consumption of coal. Besides driving the present machinery, the new engines have sufficiently more working power that can profitably be utilized in driving further additional machinery. The directors have under their consideration a project for putting such machinery, as they are led to believe that if the same be carried out, the profit of the mill is likely to be augmented to an amount greater than at present. The directors now purpose to divide the above profit as under:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per whole and Rs. 15 per quarter share, absorbing Rs. 39,000; to the Mill extension fund account, Rs. 38,000; and balance to the next year's account, Rs. 983-11-8; total Rs. 77,983-11-8. Messrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdass and Goculdass Narronjee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 60 per whole, and of Rs. 15 per quarter share, was declared payable on and after the 14th inst. Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas and Goculdas Narronjee were re-elected directors; and Messrs. Framjee Tamuljee and Dwarkadas Odhowjee were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

It was further resolved that this meeting do and hereby accord sanction to place additional 6,000 spindles, with their preparatory machinery, and 200 looms; and that in order to carry the same into effect, within the space of two years in parts, and in such other manner as to the directors may seem advisable in the interests of the company, do hereby authorise the board to borrow and raise such amount of capital as may be required to the extent of three lakhs of rupees; the agents hereby undertaking to lend the money required for such extension at 6 per cent per annum for a period of five years.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, with Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. Those also present were:—Messrs. Anandrao Naraven Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badruddin bin Abdula Kur, Brivade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, A. Dominick D'Monte, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Rao Saheb Elapa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visbram, Messrs. Framjee Porabjee Divecha, R. Gilbert, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Bhaiwett, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jeva Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, KharsedjeeNasarwanjee Wadia, G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconnachie, Messrs. Meerckshah J. Talyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Naorojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowardas Varjiwandas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

RELAYING PIPES AT THE KURLA CREEK.

The Corporation resolved on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee "That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 6059, the Corporation approve of the transfer of Rs. 2,870, from the provision of Rs. 1,00,000, for minor works included in the allotment for the Duct from the Tansa Dam to Ghat Kopar, to the allotment for the Duct from Ghat Kopar to Bombay, to meet the amount of Mr. Mahomedally Rahimtulla Bhaijibhai's bill, for shifting and relaying 48" pipes at the Kurla Creek."

MITIGATION OF A NUISANCE.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee it was resolved to sanction the payment of Rs. 3,016-15-10 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of converting 200 single pole scavengering carts into moveable pole dust-bin carts.

Dr. Blaney said he would like to know whether any provision had been made for perforating the bottoms of these carts because that would reduce the stink very considerably. He suggested that the bottoms should be perforated as it would considerably reduce the nuisances, emanating from these carts, which were very much complained of.

The Commissioner said he was obliged to Dr. Blaney for the suggestion.

THE CLEANSING OF MAIN SEWERS, DRAINS, AND GUTTERS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 7159, dated 12th October, 1892, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 14930, dated 6th instant, sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 5,000 from savings in the grant for miscellaneous drainage section 3 A, to same department section 2, stores, inspecting manholes and sewers, &c. A, miscellaneous drainage, to meet expenditure (on account of stores) incurred in cleaning to main sewers and miscellaneous drains and gutters."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, the Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

RENOVATING THE GIBBS ROAD.

It was proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 46,200 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of reconstructing that portion of Gibbs Road which subsided during the last rains.

Dr. Blaney pointed out that if the members had read the engineers' report they would have found a nice theory propounded in it. They would have seen that it was said the rain which was very heavy this year had penetrated the earth to a greater depth than in any previous year, and as it softened the earth the road subsided. Although he (the speaker) was not a professional man he had come to the conclusion that the foundations had sunk and the road therefore collapsed. He would tell them that there was a good deal of commotion at the time the foundations were put up. At that time the engineers were engaged in some serious matters, and had therefore probably not sufficiently considered the strength of the foundations necessary to sustain the road. He considered the foundations were insufficient and he trusted that the grant of Rs. 46,200 which the Corporation would sanction would make that thoroughfare permanent. At the time Gibbs Road was commenced it was not undertaken with the sanction of the Corporation, who knew from past records that the funds were provided out of the grant made by them for the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Mr. Manockshaw J. Talyarkhan referred to the fact that the subsidence of the Gibbs Road was so close to the bridge, and was so remarkable that it was quite possible the bridge itself might be unsafe. After referring to the cavity in the road he said he hoped that the bridge had been examined by the Municipal engineers and found thoroughly safe.

The Municipal Commissioner said he could assure the Corporation that the bridge had been examined by the Municipal Engineers and found perfectly safe. The fact that the subsidence of the road took place so close to the bridge, which was not damaged in the slightest degree, might be accepted as the strongest proof of the stability of that bridge, and they had every reason, which engineering science could give them, to hope and believe such a thing would not occur again even if there were a larger rainfall than that pointed out by Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha made a suggestion that the bridge should be officially examined and reported on.

The Municipal Commissioner decided to adopt the suggestion.

THE BURSTINGS IN TULSI AND VEHAR MAINS.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee it was decided to record letter No. 13852, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting on the recent bursts in the Tulsi 24" and Vehar 32" mains, and forwarding report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, thereon." The Corporation also resolved to express its thanks to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds for the courtesy and promptness with which they met the request of the Municipal Commissioner to allow a diversion of the Tulsi main through their grounds.

THE REPAIRING OF ZAOBA'S OART.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee No. 7736, dated 26th October, 1892, as under:—"That letter No. 16041, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the writing off of Rs. 4,323-13-4, out of commission account, being the difference between the cost (Rs. 4,396-7-8) of repairing Zaoba's Oart and the sum actually recovered on this account from private house-owners (Rs. 67-10-4). That the Corporation be further recommended to sanction the balance that may remain available under commission account (after writing off, out of that account, the above sum, and the amount sanctioned previously to be written off on account of the Bandora Municipality,) being credited to Revenue." Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked that the necessary sanction be given.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the Standing Committ

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MOOGBHAT LANE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mahadoo Cumboo Patel, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramchandar Mahadew Katker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of August, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Moozbhat Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 152, new No. 1401, old survey No. 502, and new survey No. 7337, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No 550, and street No. 15, standing in the name of Mahadew Hurry and occupied by the said Ramchunder Mahadew Katker and his tenants and bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, on the west by the house of Munshunker Hurishunker, on the north by public passage of the said Moogbhat Lane and on the south by the property of Narayen Balajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at Lower Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on the days hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Harrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhai Bhasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,350 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 322, and new No 4447, and new Survey No. 1610, and bounded on the south and west by public road, and on the north and east by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling-houses and a temple standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. and Street Nos. and respectively situated at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,230 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 476, new No. 4299, old Survey No. 462, and new Survey No. 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, on the north by public road, and on the west by the property of M. L. Dias.

ON THE SAME DAY at 4-30 P.M.

LOT No 4.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,037 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 242, new No. 3910, old Survey No. 353, and new Survey No. 1608, and bounded on the south by the public road, on the east by the public gully, and on the west and north by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7210 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 42, new No. A 3547, and new Survey No. 1384, and bounded on the east by the properties of Balkrishna Bhasker and others, on the north by the property of Janardhan Raghoojee, on the west by the property of Jagoo Ramchunder, and on the south by the property of Shatappa Engethy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEATHER DOUBLE HARNESS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office—

2 sets superior made English leather plated remounted double harness made to order.

1 set " brass "

The above are now on view.

Also one nearly new large size musical box, with 3 spare rolls with bells and drum.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Pereshaw Dhunjeebhai Banajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, most of a mill engine, handsome lamps, fancy vases, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

2 Square pianofortes.

5 cases bentwood furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, sofas, rocking chairs, low chairs, piano stools, &c.

30 cases each 4 dozen quarts Jaffery's Beer.

85 boxes St. Julien, La Rose, St. Estephe, and Margaux.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores iron bedstead, chest of drawers, couch, dining table, chairs, sideboard, writing table, almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, bath tub, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new victoria on Cee spring.

1 strong double-seated brougham.

1 second-hand serviceable open carriage.

1 office-shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ordnance Lines, next to the Crawford Markets, the valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated and glassware and crockery sewing Machine by Singer, Safety Bicycle, Hink's lamps, carpets, pictures, garden pump, etc., the property of Mr. A. G. WARBURTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thacker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Harjee Metha and Dayabhai Hurjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of May, 1883, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1889, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 323 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2938, new No. 2910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7667, 1 and Street Nos 206, 208, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Charles Taylor, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th November, at 1 p.m., at "Hope Hall" near the Hanoock Bridge, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned mahogany, square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, books, pictures, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, miniature billiard table by John Roberts, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome pictures, table ornaments, a collection of orchids, ferns, roses, encharis, lilies, crotons, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 11, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited (In Liquidation).

N. C. Macleod, Esq. ..... Official Liquidator.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, in one lot, in Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following property by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation :—

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the said Company in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with one large and one small bungalow and all other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Akola, in Berar, and containing by admeasurement 61,767 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Chanda woman, and partly by vacant ground, on or towards the south by vacant ground, on the east by the land used and occupied as public Government Gardens, and on the west by vacant land, and which said piece of land was demised by an indenture of lease, dated the 27th day of September, 1883, and expressed to be made between Framjee Cowasjee Jamasjee, C. I. E., of the one part, and the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the other part.

SECONDLY.—One double flue boiler of 30 horse-power, one engine of 25 horse-power, 23 Platt Brothers' gins, 25 oil mills of Drewett patent, one screw-cutting lathe, one steam-chest, one water-heater, one donkey to feed the boiler, one exhaust tank, one English seed-cleaning machine, one English seed-crushing machine, two English litharge crushing and grinding mill, one grinding stone, one screw-jack, one English drilling machine, one lorry, weighing machine furniture, leather belting, coir rope, pulleys, shaftings, steam-pipes, steam-pumps, plants, implements, and mechanical tools, stores, coals, and all other things and effects in and about the said premises firstly described, as well as the good-will and interest of the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, No 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes and Medows Street, Fort.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 11, 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

7 cases Turkish towels.
4 " white turbans.
75 pieces washing tweeds of different fancy designs.
One lot of remnants of chintz muslin.
" shirts, drawers, laces, and ribbons,
5 casks of rich cut table glassware, containing soda, wine, and liquor tumblers and glasses, decanters, &c.
An invoice of best electro-plated ware, consisting of cruet and breakfast frames, stree dishes, ice-pitchers, butter-coolers, and sets of spoons and forks.
An invoice of best table cutlery
50 boxes claret ("Entree Rose")
4 riding saddles (for Gents) complete.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 11, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla.

A lot of unclaimed property.
Auction sale of guns and rifle.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman a few lots of household furniture, consisting of cots, dressers, chairs, tables, almyrahs, clock, barometer, camp tables, wash hand stands, plated ware, such as cruet frame, table, tea and salt spoons, forks, butter and table knives, eggstand, vegetable dishes, dinner set, glass ware, water filter, &c.

1 500 express rifle, by Joseph Lang and Sons, in case with fittings.
1 12 bore C. F. shot gun, Wm Powell and Son, in case with fittings Snider barrels.
1 12 bore C. F. rifle in case with fittings, also cartridge loading machine, cartridge bag, shikhar knife, air gun in case, &c.
The property of R. V. REID, Esq.
1 D. B. C. F. express rifle, by Lang, 450 bore.
1 D. B. C. F. fouling piece by Adams.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria, with removable coach box.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay galloway, quiet in harness.
1 tonga with pair of grey handsome Arab horses and harness.
1 handsome strong second hand English built Landau in good order.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sullaman, furniture dealer, closing his business, consisting of a very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly french-polished substantial made dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very handsome cabinets, almyras and wardrobes, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, English-made wall brackets, iron and brass bed-steads, a mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE VALUABLE GODOWNS at Lower Colaba, Bombay, opposite the Grant Buildings.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, in separate lots, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lyon and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Hajee Jackeria Cummoo and others, the following very valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the warehouse or godown standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed under No. 39 but now assessed under No. 519, and street Nos. 36 and 38, containing by admeasurement (100) one hundred feet in length and (30) thirty feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the south-east by the compartment or division of ground, now or lately belonging to Cursetjee Merwanjee (No. 11), on the south-west by a passage of (3) three feet in breadth and four hundred and thirty-four feet in length, separating the property now being described from the ground now or late of Manockjee Nusserwanjee, on the north-east by the Colaba Co.'s new road and on the north-west by the premises described in lot No 2, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, with the warehouse or godown standing thereon (abutting upon the godown comprised in lot No. 1, situate at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (100) one hundred feet in length and (30) thirty feet in breadth or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 39, but now assessed under ward No. 519 and street Nos. 40 and 42 and bounded on the north-east by the public road, on the south-east by the ground belonging to Javerchand Nursey, on the north-west by the ground belonging to the late Manockjee Limjee, and on the south-west by the ground and premises described in lot No. 1, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Langly Lodge, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich glass and crockeryware a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, real Brussel and Persian carpets, first-rate chromo lithographs, very handsome table ornaments, one incubator, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built boat-shaped barouche by Kosterton in very good order, a pair of handsome chesnut waiers, 15-3, 9 years old, good movers, believed to be sound, a handsome strong English-built light single seated brougham by Whitlock of Longacre, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, with brake and hood, lately done up, one strong wheeled dog-cart by Cosser & Co., Kurrachee, 4 feet 8 inches wheels, made of hickory and lancewood, medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. K. Langley.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 11, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

THE only change in London yesterday in the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, was a decline of 3-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £65 5-16. The price of Bar Silver remained at 38⅝d. per oz., and in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 84½ cents per oz ; demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent., to 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 200,000 ounces of silver, at 84·60 cents per oz. Paris quotations are also come unchanged.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills the total amount of 40 lakhs offered was allotted, at the anticipated rate of 1s. 2¾d., Calcutta having taken 32 lakhs, Bombay 1¼ lakh, and Madras 6¾ lakhs. The price obtained is 3-32d. below last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and ⅛d. lower than that at which a small amount of extra Bills was placed on the same day, no further extra allotments having been made meantime. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on Bombay by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 11-16d.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool was again 1-16d. higher, at 4⅜d. per lb.; and, in East Indian Cotton, Broach further advanced 1-16d. in all grades. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 49-64d. for March-April. The market closed firm ; Surats firmer ; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the Sales having aggregated 14,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

On the re-opening of the New York Market yesterday, the price of spot Mid.-Uplands advanced ¼ cent, to 8⅜ cents per lb ; while February Futures were 21 cents higher, at 8·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Port (for two days) were 890,000 bales ; and the figures for the present season, so far compare as follows with those on the two previous years for the same time :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's and Wednesday's Receipts	89,000	125,000	100,000
Four days' do	189,000	245,000	202,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,847,000	2,710,000	2,590,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly statistics relating to shipments of *Cotton Goods* and *Twist* to India, are to hand, for last month, through Reuter, and, in the missions to this Presidency, they show a falling off in every item of *Goods*, both as compared with September's figures, and with those for October last year, the decrease in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* being 7½ million yards, and 16¾ million yards, respectively ; the diminution in *Coloured* and *Printed* Cottons being comparatively slight in the former, though heavy in the latter. The decrease in shipments of *Twist* last month was ⅝ million lbs. compared with those in September, and ½ a million lbs. as against a total for October, 1891. The figures for Bombay for the 10 months of the present year show, it will be seen below, a falling off of 29½ million yards in *Plain Cottons*; an increase of 6¼ million yards in *Coloured*; a decrease of 5½ million yards *Printed* ; and of 2½ million lbs. in *Twist*, compared with the missions in the corresponding ten months of last year.

Bombay—	Oct. 1892.	Sept. 1892.	Oct. 1891.
Plain Cottons...yds.	29,850,000	37,150,000	46,700,000
Colored Cottons "	3,000,000	3,950,000	4,500,000
Printed Cottons "	3,850,000	7,650,000	9,550,000
Twist .....lbs.	800,000	1,450,000	1,350,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	73,800,000	88,050,000	77,800,000
Colored Cottons "	3,450,000	4,850,000	4,800,000
Printed Cottons "	3,100,000	3,750,000	4,300,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,300,000	1,100,000	1,350,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,800,000	6,300,000	11,350,000
Colored Cottons "	750,000	600,000	1,850,000
Printed Cottons "	750,000	1,000,000	2,550,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	1,100,000	1,750,000

Bombay only—For 10 months 1892.	For 10 months 1892.	
Plain Cottons...yds.	331,150,000	360,300,000
Colored Cottons "	42,050,000	35,800,000
Printed Cottons "	78,200,000	83,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	10,950,000	13,150,000

COTTON.—Following the upward movement in New York and Liverpool, this market has been firm to-day at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in rates for arrival contracts in the new crop, and a considerable business has again transpired. Exporters have bought 300 bales of old stuff, say 200 Wadwan, at Rs. 150 ; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 181 ; and they have contracted for 3,300 bales of new Cotton, consisting of 400 Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177 ; 500 Oomras, for January-February, at Rs. 195 ; 1,000 Broach, for March, at Rs. 237 ; and 1,400 Bhownugger, for April-May, at Rs. 205-15. The Mills have confined their purchases to old Cotton, and have taken 1,375 candies from stock, consisting of 550 Bhownugger, at Rs. 175-85 ; 250 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 175 ; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 170 ; 125 Mowa, at Rs. 180 ; 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 178 ; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 170 per candy.

The more favourable tenor of the telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton districts on Monday is confirmed by the messages to hand to-day, which advise a total cessation of rain throughout the Cotton area, and the picking of the crop in fine bright weather in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles ; also the satisfactory progress of the plants in the Broach and Dhollera circles, it being stated that the Broach crop could scarcely look better than it does.

WHEAT has again been taken to a small extent only in a quiet market ; but prices are still unchanged.

SEEDS have continued in moderate request by shippers ; and *Linseed* has advanced in value half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt. ; otherwise the market is steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	642	bales.
Wheat	12,840	cwt.
Linseed	1,985	"
Rapeseed	5,286	"
Gingelly	4,705	"
Castorseed	4,418	"
Rice	7,238	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and quotations are unchanged. Business has been done to-day, for early December shipment to Hamburg, at 15s. 6d. for Wheat ; and for February shipment to continental ports, at 17s. 6d. per ton, and to Marseilles at 16s. per ton. A steamer of 1,400 tons has been fixed for Timboo from Rangoon to Bombay, at Rs. 12 per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for Demand ; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 1-16d. for November delivery ; 1s. 3 3-32d. for December ; 1s. 3½d. for January-February next year ; and 1s. 3 5-32d. later, at all of which rates a fair business was done for the latter class of Paper ; but the speculative element again coming out as sellers to a fair extent, rates hardened about 1-32d., and closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·58⅜	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd Nov., 1892	Rs.	1,03,94,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	15,80,000
	Rs.	1,22,74,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	23,00,000
	Rs.	99,74,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	3,06,000
	Rs.	1,02,80,000
Last week	"	1,21,94,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm at opening this morning and Fours for Account were done at 106¾ ; but the feeling became weaker later on, and 1-16 lower was named at closing, with the cash price still at 106⅜. Business to-day, however, both for Money and Account has been open a small scale.

SHARES have remained very quiet in tone, but generally steady as to rates, transactions being still very limited on all lines.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	77·7
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.	
6 a.m.	75·2
12 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	86·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TRAILL—GAYE—November 8, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, William Henry Traill, Indian Midland Railway, to Norah Mabel, daughter of Major-General Douglas Gaye, Royal Artillery (Retired).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—November 4, the wife of the Rev J R Ellis, Wesleyan Missionary, St Thomas' Mount, of a daughter.
HOGGE—November, 3, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major Charles Hogge, 33rd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
McCARRON—November 5, at Allahabad, the wife of Geo H McCarron, "Pioneer" Press, of a son.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—November 5, Edith, the infant daughter of the Rev J R Ellis, Wesleyan Missionary, St Thomas' Mount.
CULLEN—November, 1, at Bhagulpore, Catherine Neil, infant daughter of the Rev J A Cullen, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

THE Viceroy paid a very high compliment to two distinguished officials in his speech at Hyderabad on the 4th instant. He stated that in his desire to secure for his Highness the Nizam the best counsel and support which the Government could give, he looked round and selected in the first instance, Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, who was then Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the arduous and delicate duties falling to the representative of the Goverment of India at Hyderabad. He had performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Government and secured the confidence and the friendship of H. H. the Nizam. When he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Mr. Trevor Plowden was sent to Hyderabad because his varied political experience and his intimate acquaintance with the views prevailing in Simla and Calcutta were qualified to assure the Nizam of the desire of the Supreme Government to afford him every support and encouragement in the task of governing the largest Mahomedan State in India, and ensuring the welfare of his subjects. His Excellency said with marked emphasis that Mr. Trevor Plowden had fully justified the choice of the Government, and had proved himself to be a valuable and competent adviser of his Highness. This statement may be taken as a complete answer to the representations which appear to have been freely made in some quarters that the Resident had taken a course in connection with recent internal changes in Hyderabad which the Government of India did not approve. It has been asserted that the changes in question, if not made at the instance of the Resident, were at least sanctioned and permitted by him. The gravamen of this charge lies in the fact that the suit for defamation still pending in the Residency Court instituted by the Nawab Mehdi Hassan, late Home Secretary, must be prejudiced by the suspension of that official before the proceedings are concluded. As a matter of fact the Resident, so far from having "permitted," much less recommended the suspension of the Home Secretary and his colleague, the Revenue Secretary, was not aware that such a step was in contemplation, and only heard of the action taken by H. H. the Nizam after it was a *fait accompli*. The Resident was not consulted in the matter, or apprised of the intention of the Nizam who acted entirely within his sovereign rights in dispensing with the services of an official with whom he had, or supposed he had, reason to be dissatisfied. No doubt, from the Residency point of view, Mr. Plowden, had he been invited to express his opinion on the matter, would have wished that the step was not taken while the case was still pending in the Court over which his Assistant presides, lest it might be supposed that he had any desire to prejudice the issue. As it has been said, the opportunity of formulating or expressing any wish on the subject never presented itself.

His Highness the Nizam regarded the matter as one entirely between the Sovereign and two of his Secretaries which was not affected by any proceedings in the Residency Court. When the libellous pamphlet, which formed the subject of those proceedings, was brought to the notice of his Highness in July last, his attention was arrested by the allegation that an insult had been offered to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by having presented at Court a person whose reputation was called in question. Disregarding the other allegations his Highness directed the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, to call upon the Home Secretary for an explanation and proofs that the charge was unfounded. This order was issued in July. For six weeks no answer was given. When at length the reply was submitted, it amounted to a refusal to state anything on the ground that in the opinion of counsel, any statement might adversely affect the proceedings which he had instituted in the Residency Court. There all his proofs would be given, and they would show that the charges against him were false and malicious. It was indeed intimated that he ought not to have been asked under the circumstances for any statement, seeing that the result of the proceedings in the case would be a complete answer to all the allegations. The Nizam appears to have regarded this reply, coming after a long interval of silence, as evasive and disrespectful. A decree for suspension was forthwith issued, the reason assigned being that the Home Secretary had been dilatory in obeying his Highness's orders, and that the reply was made in an impertinent and insubordinate spirit. Some days before the arrival of the Viceroy in Hyderabad, the suspension was followed by dismissal of the Nawab Mehdi Hassan from the Nizam's service. The Revenue Secretary, the Nawab Mushtaq Hussein, who was also Personal Assistant to the Minister, who had tendered his resignation some weeks previously, was simultaneously with the suspension of the Home Secretary informed that his resignation was accepted, and he was ordered to leave the Hyderabad territory within four days. In this case likewise, the Nizam acted entirely on his own responsibility and without troubling the Resident with any reference on the subject. The Viceroy in his speech at the State banquet on the 4th instant cordially congratulated his Highness on the fact that he had "recently bestowed close personal attention on the public affairs of the State" and urged him—now that he had become familiar with the conditions surrounding him—to continue to do so. His Excellency further assured His Highness that he might always count on the support of the Government of India, and on the sympathy and counsel of the Resident, Mr. Trevor Plowden.

It is of course obvious that the summary dismissal of the plaintiff in the Defamation Case, and the acceptance of the resignation of his friend and colleague the Revenue Secretary and Assistant to the Minister, an important position conferring a partial control over all the departments of Government, was a heavy blow and great discouragement to a man at hand-grips with his enemies, whose future depended on the issue of the case. This aspect of the matter we have no desire to disregard, but it is right that it should be clearly understood that the assertion that Mr. Plowden was party to any proceeding calculated to prejudice a case pending in the Residency Court, has no foundation in fact. The Nizam acted on his own judgment, influenced wholly by considerations of State policy. It was obviously undesirable that a high official against whom foul charges had been made, should continue in office until he had cleared his reputation. We need only refer to two remarkable cases, one in British India, and the other in England, where the first step taken by parties accused of offences which they denied, was to tender their resignation, so as to relieve the Government from any embarrassment pending the issue. It is still more indispensable that such a course should be adopted when it is openly alleged that the resources of Government are being applied to influence the result in a pending case. Even when such imputations are unfounded they create distrust. That allegations of this character were freely made was notorious. This aspect of the matter, it is said, had already been a subject of anxiety to the Nizam when the tenour of the long-delayed reply to the order to send in explanations and proofs respecting what was deemed to be a most damaging allegation, brought things to a crisis, and instant suspension followed. The Nawab Mushtaq Hussein had tendered his resignation some weeks before ; but its acceptance was then decided on. It was alleged, whether with or without foundation it is impossible for an outsider to say, that the Revenue Secretary had used his position to screen his colleague. With all this the Residency had nothing whatever to do, and it cannot be supposed that it will be allowed in any way to influence the proceedings which will be resumed next Monday before the Resident's First Assistant.

THE annual returns of the rail and road-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency which have just been issued are the last which will be prepared in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The supervision and compilation will in future be in the hands of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, while the Director of Land Records will write the review and ascribe to each effect recorded its particular cause. It would appear to most people unconnected with Government offices that the returns could be more correctly commented upon if they were kept under the supervision of the critic, but the mysterious ordinances of officialdom—which are much too dark for any ordinary individual to peer into—have apportioned the work as we have indicated. So far as the year now closed is concerned it is satisfactory to find that excellent trade was done and increases were noted in most cases. Values have not increased in the same proportion as quantities for the figures deal for the most part with staples. Trade throughout the year was abnormal. The wheat crop was good and sufficient to meet the unusual demand of the European markets and famine-stricken districts in other presidencies. Generally exports to other parts of the empire improved, but Sind is yearly becoming more independent, and diminished quantities of its trade come through the Presidency proper. Under most heads is trade shown to have been healthy but cotton imports decreased by over thirty-two per cent. following a fall of nine per cent. on the previous year. The decrease is shown to occur in the receipts into Bombay port, from all sources of supply owing to an unfavourable season and to low demand in the Bombay market both for home consumption and foreign exports. The mills had large stocks in hand, and in Europe we are told the supplies were so great that "cotton is said to have touched its lowest price for the century in the English market." Manufactured cotton was similarly depressed. But wheat and food-grains generally as may be easily understood rose, and the highest point yet recorded was reached. European piece-goods improved, while Indian piece-goods fell in a heavier proportion. But to the famine and scarcity which increased the volume of the grain trade is also to be attributed the decline of other commodities. In his observations on the affected districts however the Director of Land Records observes that the capacity to supply an increased local demand, and new markets suddenly opening without any proportionate increase of import by rail noticeable in the Southern Maratha block, is no doubt due to a certain extent to imports by road from the Nizam's territory on the Sholapur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the Guildhall banquet, last night, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, made a speech in which he especially praised the efficiency of our Army in India.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, said that our relations with Foreign Powers were friendly.

The question of Uganda would, he said, receive that close attention of Government which its importance demands.

With regard to the Pamirs question negotiations with Russia were now proceeding, and his Lordship believed that a friendly settlement was possible by the delimitation of the Indian frontier. His Lordship added that our defences were such that we can regard the future with calmness.

He then spoke of the loyalty of the Gaekwar of Baroda to the Empire.

Referring to the Currency Commission his Lordship said that whatever it does, it will not recommend anything which would shock the well-tried system of the British Currency.

H. H. the Gaekwar, in responding for India, referred to the kindly reception he had met with from the British people during his tour in the Provinces, and said he should always do his utmost to co-operate with the Government in developing the welfare of India.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

The final report of the Committee of Shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank states that a large proportion of the shareholders support their reconstruction scheme, and that subscriptions in the new capital are coming in in a most satisfactory manner. Of the thirty thousand A shares it is now proposed that for the first issue only fifteen thousand be made, and the remainder reserved for future issue as silver capital in India and the East. The enquiry of the Committee shows that reconstruction is far preferable to liquidation.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN DAHOMEY.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

According to the latest official French despatches, the French forces have captured the sacred Dahomeyan city of Kana after hard fighting, in which the French lost fifty-three in killed and wounded.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

The Prussian Diet was opened to-day. The speech from the Throne announces a deficit of forty-two million marks.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

It is expected that the Democratic Majority in the House of Representatives will probably exceed one hundred, but in the Senate their majority is expected to be a small one.

Nov. 10.

The latest returns give the composition of the new Senate as follows :—

Republican forty-three, and Democrats forty-one, whilst the People's Party have returned four. The People's Party thus hold the balance, and will probably vote with the Democrats.

Mr. Stevenson the Vice-President-elect, in a speech, declared that the success of the Democrats marked the revolt of the farmers and wage-earners against the MacKinlay Tariff.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of the Duke of Marlborough. His Grace was found dead in his bed at Blenheim, the cause of death being heart-disease.

THE TROOPSHIP CLIVE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

The Indian Troopship Clive arrived here at daybreak this morning from the Cape with the 11th Hussars. She brought nineteen officers, two ladies, two children, and five hundred and ten warrant non-commissioned officers and men, thirty-one women, and fifty children. The troops desembark this afternoon, and will be railed to the trooping depot to proceed from thence to Sialkote.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here, from Colombo, this morning,

ADEN, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

The s.s. Britannia left here at 4 p.m. to-day.
The s.s. Rohilla, left here at noon to-day.
The s.s. Brindisi left here at noon to-day for Bombay.
The Mail steamer Kaiser-i-hind, from Aden, has arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 10.

H. M. S. Brisk sailed for Colombo.

HONGKONG, Nov. 10.

The s. s. Surat left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Anchor Line s.s. Armenia arrived at Marseilles on 9th November.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½lbs. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1854-1855	65 5-16
Bar Silver	38½
Exchange on India 60 day's sight	1 2 4-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th November, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	1	20 p.m.	..	41
Suez	10	2	40 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 10th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	1
" Karrachee	...	31	...	1
" Madras	..	29	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE death is announced of the Duke of Marlborough.

AT the usual Ministerial November banquet at the Mansion House several references were made to Indian affairs, and the Gaekwar of Baroda responded for India.

THE speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Prussian diet, announced a deficit of forty-two million marks.

THE foundation-stone of the Quinton Memorial Wing of the Dufferin Hospital at Lucknow was laid on Monday by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The fund was set on foot last year in response to a unanimous desire through these Provinces that the character and services of Mr. Quinton should receive some fitting commemoration, and it was at the wish of his family that the Memorial has taken the shape of the building just inaugurated. It is fortunate that the Committee were able to fix the ceremony for a date at which it could be performed and the appropriate words said by one of the oldest and closest of Mr. Quinton's friends—our present Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has ordered that the owners of the burnt houses in the late fire at the third bridge be given free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 50 each, and the same concessions allowed as to the sufferers in the two preceding fires. The main road at this burnt portion of the city will also be widened to 20 feet.

THE case against Mr. Christopher Nickels, indigo planter of Jaunpur, accused of abetment of offences under Sections 211, 193, and 199, Indian Penal Code, which had been postponed from the 25th October, came on for hearing at Benares, on 7th November before Mr. R. H. MacLeod, District and Sessions Judge, assisted by three assessors. Babu Jogindro Nath Ghose, Government Pleader, prosecuted, and for the defence appeared Babu Durga Charan Banerji, assisted by Mr. H. J. DeCastro and Pandit Sadamat Pande, pleaders. The accused pleaded not guilty. The day was occupied in hearing the evidence of Dr. Chatterji, Civil Surgeon of Jaunpur; Suraj Kashore, Mohurrir of the Kerakat tahsil; Musai Gararia, brother of Puchai, the deceased alleged to have been beaten to death by Mohsin Ali, tahsildar; Lala Jaggat Narayan, pleader; Mr. Hope Kavanagh, Superintendent of Government Railway Police; and Mr. H. F. Bartlett, then Magistrate of Jaunpur. The case is proceeding.

IN submitting a report on the general result of his inspections in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the Special Inspector of Factories states that the rules issued under the Factory Act are in his opinion satisfactory. With one or two exceptions they are, he thinks, well adapted to secure the good health and physical well-being of employes in the large mills of these Provinces. Broadly speaking, about ten per cent. of the operatives in the large jute and cotton mills are children; and as regards their physical condition the Inspector reports that he always found them looking well, apparently happy and contented, and able to answer brightly any questions that might be put to them. In the case of the weak and sickly, the labour conditions are not arduous. The work consists usually in replacing empty bobbins for those that are filled, and the children are employed in two shifts, working only three and a half hours a stretch. The Inspector reports that when in charge of the railway workshops at Kanchrapara, he had occasion to discharge boys under the stipulated age, with the result of bringing them in tears to his feet, praying to be reinstated.

IN a resolution on the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Sir Charles Elliott refers to an incident in the attempt to popularise emigration which came directly under his notice. When passing through Siwan, the Lieutenant-Governor saw a large number of persons who had volunteered for Burma. They were very anxious to go, and even impatient and angry at not getting their orders and advances, and Sir Charles Elliott assured them that he would do all that he personally could to arrange that no further delay took place. They were all known to, and had complete confidence in, Mr. Tytler, the local Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, under whose auspices they had been induced to emigrate. Yet on their arrival in Calcutta "some foolish or designing people got hold of them and frightened them, and all but 27 out of a party of 80 absconded." This, says the Lieutenant-Governor, "is an example of what so often happens in emigration to Assam and elsewhere, and makes it easier to understand the difficulties of planters and contractors, and how little sympathy the people often deserve, who are described in newspapers and representations to Government as crying out at railway stations and on steamers that they have been kidnapped and deceived." The incident may be recommended to the attention of the native, and especially of the vernacular, press.

SURGEON-COLONEL J. C. MORICE, Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta, has just retired on the completion of his five years' term of service in the administrative grade. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Spencer will thus receive promotion. The next vacancy, which will probably occur in May 1893 by the retirement of Dr. Hilson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, will fall to Dr. Center; but it is quite on the cards that Dr. Harvey will go to Calcutta, in which case Dr. Center may return to the Punjab as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force. He will remain in the Central Provinces probably for another three months at least in his present capacity, and nothing will be settled as to the future permanent Civil Surgeon of Lahore just yet.

LUCKNOW is about to take its place with the other great cities of the plains in having its scheme of water-works for the supply of a pure, potable water, in place of the brackish water now obtained from wells contaminated with salts and nitre, derived from organic matter, and deleterious in a high degree to human health. Attention was called to the badness and insufficiency of the water-supply as far back as 1868, but it was not till 1884 that the matter was taken up seriously.

THE Indian Tea Association, in a letter to the Bengal Government, directs attention to the urgent want of feeder-roads in connection with the Duars Railway in the absence of which the value of the railway is in a great measure neutralised. The District Board is powerless in the matter, and nothing can be done without a substantial grant of money by Government.

ON Monday, as the day passenger train from Bangalore was nearing the Tyakal station, it ran over a party of natives travelling on ponies. This accident took place at a level-crossing gate. Two men named Hanumanthadu and Venkattaramudu, *alias* Chinniyan, and a child 18 months old, named Narayani, all of the Garudi caste, and two ponies which were ridden, became stubborn and would not stir on any account after they stepped on the line; and while the riders were endeavouring to move or turn them, the train, which was coming down a gradient, ran over them. The men had sufficient time to dismount and escape, but they were either frightened out of their wits, or thought that the train would pull up for them. The driver, when he saw the danger, reversed, and did his best, but he was unable to prevent the accident. The bodies were frightfully mutilated, and one of the ponies, which was entangled below the cow-catcher, was carried away two or three telegraph posts, and portions of its body were strewn along the line. The gate alluded to, is a self-closing one, and hence there was no watchman present. The child killed was in the arms of one of the riders, and its mother was just behind the party when the train ran over it.

IT is noted in Mr. Finucane's report that the manufacture of bone meal was continued during the year at the Jalpaiguri jail from bones collected by chamars in the Rangpur, Darjiling, and Jalpaiguri districts. Nearly two hundred maunds of fine meal were produced, of which about half was sold to European planters and native cultivators. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is stated, looks on this as perhaps the one satisfactory item in the list of casual experiments carried out during the year. His Honour is inclined to welcome any addition to the jail industries of the province which is at the same time laborious and remunerative.

IT has been discovered that the district in Lower Bengal which suffered most from influenza during the last two years was Beerbhum, where a third of the population were attacked by the disease. Beerbhum is on the confines of what are called the highlands of Bengal, and has been for a decade subject to malarious fever of an epidemic type.

IT is time, observes the Lahore paper, that the authorities should think of replacing the leather-cased, useless, lemonade bottle, which Tommy has to keep and carry as an excuse for a water-bottle by the far more serviceable and improved water-bottle with which the troops stationed on the frontier are equipped. If troops stationed down country are not employed in transfrontier expeditions, they sometimes have long marches to perform and probably require a drink occasionally as well as those stationed on the frontier. If the authorities do not replace the old leather-cased mineral water bottle with the new one, they would do the soldier a good turn by taking the old one into stores, and by so doing lighten his marching order equipment of one useless burden, whose weight often causes him to fall out the sooner.

FROM the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 329 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 389 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 326. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from cholera, 9 from measles, 157 from fevers, 39 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa, and 160 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 44·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 37·5 per 1,000 per annum.

IT has been the custom in Madras when there are no cases for the Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions, to notify this beforehand through the medium of the Press. This custom has been departed from at the present sessions, to the serious inconvenience of special jurors, especially of those who have extra pressure of work on the day when the English mails arrive.

IN Southern India more than Rs.8,000 is expended on the charges for a Government Epigraphist, and only Rs. 12,000 for those of an Archæological Surveyor. *Indian Engineering* considers that if these figures were transposed they would be more in conformity with the value and utility of the respective officers concerned.

IT is not improbable that the services of the Swiss dairy expert, now in the employ of the North-Western Provinces Government, may later on be utilized by the military authorities for the establishment of dairy farms at selected military cantonments.

THE experiment tried by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces of settling cultivators from the former Provinces in what is known as the Charwa Jungle tracts in the Central Provinces having proved a complete failure, is to be abandoned.

DURING the period from 22nd to 31st ultimo there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi 148 births and 76 deaths against 139 and 92 respectively, during the corresponding period of last year, the deaths are classified as under: Fever, 42; bowel complaints, 3; other causes, 27; the remaining 4 being due to cholera, which have been discovered by the department now, 3 months after their occurence. During the above period there were performed by the Karachi Vaccination Inspectors 10 primary vaccine operations, and 16 re-vaccinations against 80 and 28, respectively, during the same period last year.

MR. J. H. BERRY, the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Currency Association, writes to a contemporary:—"As you have given prominence to a paragraph from a London paper insinuating that a 'good many' bogus signatures may have been obtained to the Memorial of the Indian Currency Association, I am directed by my Committee to state that, so far as the Madras Branch is concerned, there never was a more *bonâ fide* petition presented to Parliament. The signatories were men of position and standing in all classes. Had my Committee wished to have secured names only, regardless of any influence attaching to them, they might have obtained 12,000 instead of 1,200." Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, has addressed the following letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Association:—"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your telegram, dated the 19th October, 1892, and in reply to say, for the information of the members of the Currency Association, that the Government of India has been informed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Committee appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell will receive evidence, and Mr. Mackay has accordingly proceeded to London to lay his views before it, but he has not been deputed for the purpose by the Government of India as suggested by the Association."

THE last number of the *Indian Forester* contains much that is interesting to the general reader. Gardners will learn something from the short article on "Pruning;" Mr. Gollan, the well-known Superintendent of the Government Gardens at Saharanpur, writes a note on the successful introduction into Australia of the yellow raspberry so common around Mussoorie; sportsmen will read with interest "O. C's" letter on "Hollow-fronted bullets and large game;" reference is made to the caterpillar of a moth which has been doing some damage to the tea estates in the Dun: altogether the number is a strong one. The magazine is neatly got up and well printed.

THE lot of the Indian emigrant coolie in the Dutch colony of Surinam, does not appear so enviable as that of his fellow-countrymen in the British colonies to which we have previously referred. Though the Protector of Immigrants from Calcutta inspected the colony, as his visit was expected he saw immigration in its pleasantest aspects, overseers and officials whose only desire was to act kindly and justly by the immigrants, empty prisons, no one in irons, and hospitals clean and neat. Surprise visits by the British Consul disclosed a somewhat different state of thing, and he had to complain of prison treatment and cruelties which were a disgrace to the management, but have happily now been abolished. Still the Dutch planter regards the coolie not as a man, but as a mere machine, who has got to work well or ill. The men are contracted for to do seven hours a day work, Sundays and holidays excepted, and if any one fails to do his task on any one day, he is punished. Possibly this state of things may have led to the murders of managers by immigrants, which are by no means uncommon. The coolies, however, *cœlum non animum mutant*, because they go to Surinam: last year during the Mohurrum there was trouble about the *tazia* processions of two estates, ending in a free fight. The Consul went to the scene of the disturbance, and the "contentious processionists" retired. The Procureur-General was not, however, satisfied with this lame and impotent conclusion, and proceeded next day to the place with a posse of armed police, and began making arrests before the excitement had calmed down, with the result that it blazed out again, and the police had to be ordered to fire on the crowd, with fatal results. In spite, however, of the disadvantages of this colony as compared with others coolies are found to re-engage for a second term as when fully acclimatised they find themselves in a position to make and save some money. In fact at the end of 1891 they had some £11,600 to their credit in the bank.

THE Royal yacht Osborne has been under process of repair in Portsmouth Dockyard for about a year, and she is not likely to be again fit for service for six months or more. Under these circumstances it is really a flagrant scandal (says *Truth*) that the numerous officers of the vessel should continue to draw their full pay and all allowances although they have absolutely nothing whatever to do. Did ever any one hear before of a vessel being laid up for nearly two years, and nevertheless, her officers being all the time on full pay? Of course the Osborne ought to have been paid off when she went to the dockyard. The state of things is the more scandalous inasmuch as every one very well knew that officers were much wanted during the manœuvres, when there was such a scarcity men were temporarily employed in grades above their own proper rank.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7.

THE weather in Hyderabad has now settled down, and during the past three days has been on its very best behaviour. The atmosphere is cool and exhilarating throughout the day, and sight-seeing is a pleasure. To-day's programme was not extensive, and the first move was not made until 3-30 this afternoon, when their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne paid a visit to Afzul Ganj Hospital. The thoroughness with which every function has been carried out since their Excellencies landing in Hyderabad also characterized to-day's proceedings, and every praise is due to his Highness the Nizam's officials for the care and forethought which has been brought to bear on the various entertainments which have been arranged for the gratification of the distinguished visitors. The chief officials of the State have been assiduous in their attention both to the Viceroy and his Staff. It may be mentioned that the Minister Sir Asman Jah entertained a party of twenty at Sirinugger to dinner on Sunday evening, and amongst the guests were Col. Lord William Beresford, Mr. Hewitt, the Earl of Kerry, Mr. R. Cavendish, Dr. Fern, General and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Furidoonji, Mr. Dosabhoy, Mr. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Kirkwood, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth, and Mr. Crawford.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL.

Perhaps the visit to-day to the hospital was one of the most important and interesting events which have taken place during the past few days. The world-wide interest which the recent Chloroform Commission aroused is a fact well-known in the history of medicine, and the munificence of his Highness the Nizam in this connection will not readily be forgotten. No more fitting occasion than the present could have been chosen by Surgeon-Col. Laurie, a prominent member of the Commission, to explain the great import of its work, and the valuable conclusion it arrived at. This gentleman announced that he would deliver a short lecture on the effects of chloroform on the human system on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to the hospital, and this announcement drew together a distinguished audience. In addition to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne, there were also present H. H. the Nizam, Mr. Trevor C. Plowden, the Resident, the Earl of Kerry, Lord W. Beresford, Lieutenant Pollen, Mr. R. Cavendish, Mr. J. P. Hewitt, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Baron and Baroness Von Heyking, and others. The proceedings took place in the lecture hall, where an operating table had been placed for the purpose of experiments, a man was placed on the table, and the operation of administering chloroform illustrated. The anæsthetic was admiistered by the aid of a cone, and in three minutes and twenty seconds the subject was insensible. The operation, although scientifically deeply interesting, was somewhat startling to the ladies, and several retired as the subject reached the struggling stage. However, the experiment was a harmless one, and the man recovered and suffered no ill-effects from the illustration he had supplied. Dr. Laurie then proceeded with his interesting lecture. He said:

Your Excellencies and your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—To enable you to understand the action of chloroform I must first explain what is meant by the blood pressure. This term is employed to express the force with which the blood distends the arterial system, and it is determined by two factors. At one end of the arterial system is the heart; and at the other are the very small arteries, which are dilated or contracted by muscular fibres in their own walls. We are all familiar with the Hussain Saugor tank. The height of the water, and its pressure on the bund, and banks of the tank, are regulated by the flow from the channels which pour the water into it, and by the partial or complete opening or shutting of the sluices which let the water out of it. So with the circulation. The blood pressure in the large arteries is regulated by the force of the heart's beat, which pours the blood into them, and by the dilatation or contraction of the very small arteries which let the blood out of them. But whereas the beat of the heart is absolutely automatic, the heart being as long as it is nourished a perfect self-acting organ, the relaxation and contraction of the muscular fibres enlarge or diminish the calibre of the smallest arteries are no less absolutely governed by a nerve centre in the brain. This nerve centre is called the vaso-motor centre. If you keep these facts in mind, you will readily appreciate the Hyderabad Commission's discoveries with regard to the action of chloroform. The first point determined by the Commission was that lowering the blood pressure is a normal and harmless condition of chloroform anæsthesia. The value of this discovery may be estimated by the fact that this condition had up to that time been regarded as one of the principal dangers under chloroform. The second point we determined was that stoppage of the heart, which is still dreaded by the London School as the principal or chief of all dangers under chloroform, is in itself not only harmless, but is actually a safeguard when overdosing with chloroform is threatened or occurs. It is clear that if a careless or blundering chloroformist is poisoning his patient, and the heart stops beating, as long as it stops no chloroform will be carried to the brain; or if the heart's action is not arrested but simply slowed, the amount of chloroform conveyed to the brain in a given time will be lessened in exact proportion to the amount of slowing. The third point determined by the Commission was that with natural breathing, i.e., if the breathing is kept perfectly normal and regular and not in any way interfered with throughout the whole administration, it is impossible to produce anything but anæsthesia with chloroform. The proof of this has been obtained quite recently by experiments in which it has been shown that chloroform has no direct action on the heart, and can only affect the system through the brain. The fall of blood pressure, unless the heart is weakened by interference with the breathing, is now known to be due to dilatation of the smallest arteries, owing to norcosis or anæsthesia of the vaso-motor centre in the brain, and so far from being a danger or due to direct weakening of the heart by chloroform is unquestionably a safeguard. It is obvious that if the passage of the blood from the arterial system into the tissues is made easy, as it is by the opening of the sluices is the shape of dilatation of the small vessels, the work of the heart is lessened and its strength is husbanded and safeguarded. It only remains to consider for one moment what chloroform anæsthesia really is. It simply means that chloroform sends the brain to sleep. As this sleep or narcosis is produced, the patient first loses consciousness, then his muscles are relaxed and he lies quiet, and lastly sensation is abolished, and he ceases to feel or in any way to respond to painful impressions. In this state he is fit for an operation, and if natural breathing is maintained by the chloroformist throughout the inhalation, this state can be induced in anybody in any part of the world without the smallest danger or risk. The Commission has made good the teaching of the great Scotch Surgeon Syme, the Napoleon of Surgery, as my friend Dr. Mitchell Banks calls him:—"We are guided as to the effect of chloroform not by the circulation but entirely by the respiration. You never see anybody here with his finger on the pulse." The pulse can never show anything under chloroform but signs of improper administration or interference with the breathing. The chloroformist therefore who watches it does so for effects for which he alone is responsible. I have only two words more to say. The impression has prevailed in certain quarters that Dr. Lauder Brunton was brought out to India to interpret our experiments for us. This was not the case. He came out to India as the foremost and most able exponent of the heart theory of chloroform syncope. The Von Moltke of the Commission, who as it were silently and unerringly directed all its operations to a successful termination, was Surgeon-Major Bomford, and it is no disparagement either to the scientists at home or to the officers of the two splendid Medical Services out her to say that Dr. Bomford is the most able physiologist and the greatest physician I have ever met. In conclusion I have to add that the work of the Hyderabad Commission was accomplished solely through the right royal munificence of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. (Applause.) Considering the position I occupy, it would, perhaps, be unbecoming in me to speak in the necessary terms of extravagant praise of the Nizam of Hyderabad; but this much we may say—As long as the profession of medicine lasts, and it will last, I trust, for ever, so long will the Nizam's name be famous all over the world. (Loud applause.)

At the termination of the lecture the party proceeded to visit the different wards of the hospital. These were found to be in excellent order and the patients were evidently blessed with all that science, skill, and cleanliness could do for them in their suffering.

From the Afzul Ganj institution the Viceregal party and the Nizam and Staff proceeded to gayer scenes. The guests mounted four coaches and were driven to the Mir Alam tank where a water party had been arranged.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

HANDICAP COMPETITION FOR THE GOLFERS' CUP.

THE Golfers' Cup, a beautiful silver trophy which was specially made by Mappin and Webb for the Royal Bombay Golf Club, (Bombay Gymkhana) is played for twice every year. The course was, however, unplayable in the month of August, and the competition was therefore postponed until last week. As some of the players are away just now the entries were not very numerous, and during the past eight or ten days the ties have been played off. Mr. C. H. Nixon had done exceptionally well, as he had beaten Mr. W. E. Young, Dr. D. MacDonald, and Mr. M. F. Reid in the first three ties. These successes carried him to the final, in which he had to meet Mr. D. Carmichael, one of the players who is "coming on" rapidly. The final tie was played on Wednesday morning. At first Mr. Carmichael did best, and then Mr. Nixon won several holes in succession, which gave him the lead; but his opponent was not to be so easily shaken off, as he again won or halved the remaining holes which landed him a winner by two holes, and Mr. Carmichael therefore holds the Golfers' Cup until February, when it is again competed for.

SEASON 1892-93.

The programme for the ensuing season has just been issued, and it is a full and attractive one, for from November to March there are no fewer than sixteen engagements. There are two new prizes offered this year. First there is the beautiful silver medal of the Royal Western India Golf Club, which is to be won outright by the player with the lowest aggregate for two rounds. The second is a prize of the value of fifty rupees, which is offered by Mr. M. C. Turner. This is to be given for the lowest average for the best twelve rounds made in the competitions during the season. Those who play less than twelve rounds are disqualified. The following are the competitions for 1892-93:—

1892.

Nov. 16th and 17th Royal Western India Golf Club Medal and Handicap.
Nov. 24th, Handicap Cleek Competition (only cleek and iron to be used).
Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st, St. Andrew's Medal and Handicap.
Dec. 8th, Forty-twa Medal Handicap (2nd competition).
Dec. 15th, Madras Medal Handicap (holder of Medal—Mr. D. Carmichael).

1893.

Jan. 5th, Forty-twa Medal Handicap (3rd competition).
Jan. 11th and 12th, Blackheath Medal and Handicap (holder of Medal—Mr. J. Stiven).
Jan. 19th, Forty-twa Medal Handicap (4th competition).
Jan. 26th, Calcutta Medal Handicap (holder of Medal—Mr. J. C. Mason).
Feb. 2nd, Handicap. Cleek Competition (only cleek and iron to be used).
Feb. 8th and 9th, Wimbledon Cup and Handicap (holder of cup—Mr. G. Page).
Feb. 13th, Competition for the Golfers' Cup.
Feb. 23rd, Forty-twa Medal Handicap (5th competition).
Mar. 1st and 2nd, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
Mar. 15th, Forty-twa Medal Handicap (6th competition.)

N. B.—In all competitions, players who have no marker with them must mark each other's scores, and cards must in all cases be duly signed and dated before being handed to the Honorary Secretary.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP.

The first of the competitions came of yesterday morning, the entries being still rather small, but by the middle of the month we may expect a larger entry. The two scratch men were first as to actual scores, but they were beaten by several players, Mr. Maclean played very steadily, and he had a little luck so that his score is two or three points better than his average. His 47—6 became 41, which was several points below Mr. Carmichael's 47—3, or 44 nett. Mr. W. E. Young was there with 48—3 or 45 nett, and the scratch men came next. The following are the full scores:—

	Score.	Hndcp.	Nett Score.
Mr J Maclean	47	6	41
Mr D Carmichael	47	3	44
Mr W E Young	48	3	45
Dr D MacDonald	46	scratch.	46
Mr M F Reid	46	do.	46
Rev R M Gray	48	1	47
General Budgen	54	6	48
Captain Stanley Smith	52	3	49
Captain S C Smith	53	4	49
Mr M C Turner	54	5	49
Mr W H Reid	55	6	49
Mr C E Nixon	Retired.	2	...
Mr J G Buchanan	do.	3	...

MRS. SHAW AT THE GAIETY.

THOSE who had the good fortune to hear Mrs. Shaw, last evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, were no slow to mark their appreciation of the lady's incomparable gifts, her true musical taste, and the remarkable power she possesses of delighting her audiences. Her performances last night were very pleasing, and the only pity is that not more than one—this evening's—entertainment has been arranged. We understand it is possible that another programme may be arranged, but, as this is by no means certain, it behoves those desirous of hearing "La belle Siffleuse" to book early for to-night in order to avoid disappointment.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

MR. WILLARD'S company scored another distinct success last evening, when Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's ever-popular opera, "the Gondoliers," was performed. The excellent troupe of artistes is putting on the stage an exhaustive repertoire, each performance, if possible, surpassing its predecessor. The public, we are glad to find, shows its approval of Mr. Willard's catering for their amusement.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 8th instant:—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 13th July, recommending that the caisson across the communication passage between the Prince's and Victoria Docks be strengthened so as to permit of vehicular traffic passing over it. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 18th October, estimating the cost of adopting the caisson for such traffic at Rs. 2,914. Read minutes of members of the Docks Committee.

Resolutson.—Sanctioned as a charge against the capital account of the Victoria Dock.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 271, dated 31st October sanctioning the Trustees, proposal to appropriate Rs. 1,49,272 of last year's surplus towards the cost of new offices and other new works and to carry the remainder of the surplus, namely, Rs. 37,080, to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

Resolution. To be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 6093, dated 3rd November, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council is willing, if the Trustees agree, to pay the arrears (Rs. 33,181-8-11) due on account of the Harbour Police for 1888-89 and 1889-90, to accept the sum of Rs. 27,750 annually for Harbour and Dock Police for the 3 years ending with 1892-93, an effect of Rs. 23,508 per annum being allowed for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, that sum having already been contributed by the Trustees on account of the Dock Police for those years.

Resolution.—Government having accepted the principle that the Trustees are liable in respect of the Dock police for only such portion of the charge as may be regarded as specially for the protection of the Trustees' property and goods in their charge the terms proposed may be agreed to. It should be suggested that it would be convenient to extend the term of the present settlement to 1893-1894, inclusive, as to make it conterminons with the settlement of the General Tax.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 7471, of 2nd instant, reporting that a labourer in the service of the dock contractor was caught extracting a bottle of brandy from a broken case ex s.s. Sutlej, and that he was convicted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Statement of toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion Causeways from 3rd October to 1st November 1892. It amounts to Rs. 1,435-12.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th Nov. 1892.	For week ending 4th Nov. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	23
" out of "	20	21
" transported	9	16
" attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.	
Vessels entered	5
" left	8
" remaining in dock	4
VICTORIA DOCK.	
Vessels entered	6
" left	8
" remaining in dock	7
MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.	
For week to 5th November.	Tonnage.
I. G. T. Patrick Stewart	1,115-3
S.s. Nurani	4,432

Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
2 days.
2 day.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL MERRIMAN, C. I. E., has been granted seven months' furlough.

LIEUTENANT C. H. CORBETT, 18th Hussars, is appointed Actiag Paymaster.

COLONEL J. RUDERFORD, S. C., has been granted twelve months' leave out of India.

CAPTAIN A. BEALE, S. C., has been allowed fifteen months' furlough on private affairs.

COLONEL T. E. DOWDEN, R. E., and Lieutenant M. F. Hunter, have been allowed extensions of leave.

CAPTAIN J. R. BARRY, I. S. C., and Lieutenant E. W. Thompson, I. S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain Sprague, M. D., have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN F. R. H. CHAPMAN, has been appointed Superintendent of Army Schools, Bombay Presidency, vice Colonel Jacob.

SURGEON-COLONEL W. GRAVES, Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Quetta District, is transferred to the Meerut District.

ON return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, D. S. O., Royal Engineers, is posted to the Attock Defence Division.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANTS BURNETT AND JACKSON, having reported their arrival have been taken on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

SURGEON-COLONEL T. RUDD and Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Churchill, Medical Staff, are directed to proceed home in anticipation of promotion.

The services of Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bowman, Residency Surgeon in Turkish Arabia, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain Jennings, M. B., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

HON. CAPTAIN SOUNDY, having resigned his commission in the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, Lieutenant Cornforth has been appointed in his stead. Captain Willis has also resigned his commission.

THE services of Captain R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment temporarily as unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch, Simla.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters Surgeon-Major R. A. Mapleton, A. M. S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, is directed to proceed to Sitapore for medical charge of the Station Hospital there.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONELS R. P. Ferguson and F. B. Scott, Medical Staff, and Surgeon-Colonel C. H. Y. Godwin, Medical Staff, are appointed Principal Medical Officers of the Allahabad, Quetta, and Rawalpindi Districts, respectively.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. ROBINSON, L.M.S., having on the 3rd November, reported his arrival from the Lahore District, is directed

POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. TILAK ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

PROFESSOR B. G. TILAK, in presenting the proposition "That the Conference authorises its President to forward the representation to the Supreme Government with regard to the reconstruction of the Legislative Council," said :—

Gentlemen,—It would have been better if the proposition had been entrusted to better hands, as we are all agreed that the subject is of peculiar importance at this time. However, as the subject has been under discussion for some time past in many quarters, and from all points of view, my task has been thereby made somewhat easy, and I shall try to place briefly before you the reasons that led the subject committee to recommend the scheme embodied in this resolution. I shall not go into the history of the Act recently passed by Parliament and the declarations of the leaders of both the parties in the House as to the spirit in which its provisions should be carried out in practice. They are known to you all, and I shall, therefore, confine my observations chiefly to the details of the scheme now before you. [Mr. Tilak here read the draft representation, and continued.] Gentlemen, I think it will be convenient to examine the scheme paragraph by paragraph. You might have observed that it is substantially the same scheme as recommended by the Bombay Presidency Association. There have been no less than three alternative schemes before us, and on giving their best consideration to the matter the Committee came to the conclusion that the one now laid before you is the simplest and easiest to work. All these schemes have been before the public for a long time, and their merits have been fully discussed in the press. I shall, therefore, as I said before, only summarise the reasons that have influenced the subject committee to adopt the present scheme for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council. And first as regards the total number of members we ask for the maximum allowed by the Act, and some of you might think that it is unwise to ask for the whole bread at once simply because the Act allows it. But if you look at the different schemes that have been proposed you will be surprised to find that no one proposes the minimum number. Excluding the five ex officio members, the present Act allows the appointment of eight to twenty additional members. So that the total minimum number of Councillors allowed is thirteen and the maximum twenty-five. The smallest number proposed by any one in the various schemes which were considered by the subject committee is twenty-one, or twenty, exclusive of the President; while we ask for twenty-five or twenty-four exclusive of the President. It is true that the Act mentions the minimum of thirteen, but if we take into consideration the number proposed by various gentlemen for the practical working of the Act, I do not think, that we differ much as to the number of Councillors necessary, if the Councils are to be vested, as his Excellency the Viceroy assured us the other day, with an importance and a degree of public usefulness, which they have not hitherto attained. If the Bengal official scheme be correctly published, even the Bengal Government has proposed twenty additional members under the new Act. It would not be unwise, therefore, to ask for the maximum in Bombay. No smaller number would carry out the objects of the Act satisfactorily, taking into consideration the various interests in this Presidency which must be represented in the Council. It is a mistake to suppose that the Act intended the maximum to be gradually worked up. You know that we asked for something like forty Councillors in the Congress scheme submitted by the late Mr. Bradlaugh to Parliament. The number was considered excessive by the advisers of Government, and so it was fixed at twenty by the Act to suit the present requirements of the country. To further reduce it, on the ground that the maximum was intended to be gradually reached, is to my mind, not warranted by the proceedings. It is, in fact, to allow a reduction twice over on the same ground. As I understand the Act the latitude allowed is not for gradual working but mainly on account of the varying circumstances of the different Provinces to which the Act will be applied. It is usual to allow such latitude in all Acts which are intended to be applied to all the provinces under the Government of India. Even in Mr. Bradlaugh's scheme the number was put down as not less than thirty and not more than forty, for the same purpose. If Bombay cannot claim more than the minimum at present, what, on the same theory, is to be granted to admittedly backward provinces like N.-W.-P ? I am, therefore, disposed to think that the Parliament did contemplate an immediate concession of the maximum number to the most advanced of the provinces, and Bombay, it will be admitted, is one of them. At any rate I am sure, that no smaller concession, would serve either to carry out the objects of the Act or satisfy the people or meet their requirements. It must also be borne in mind that the new Act is intended for improving the status of the present Councils, and if Government thinks of sticking to the minimum allowed by the new Act, I am quite sure that the new Council will in no way be better than what it has been. We have next to consider how many of these twenty-four members may be elected by the people. We recommend that Government in this case should follow the principle which they have adopted in the Local Self-Government Acts, and that half the number of the Councillors should be elected and the other half nominated by Government. On this point all the schemes agree, and I may, therefore, safely hope that all of you will accept it as settled. I may, however, point out the consequences that would follow if this principle be taken in connection with the suggestion that only the minimum number mentioned in the Act be allowed at present. Suppose, for instance, we have only thirteen members in the Council. Five of these would be *ex-officio*, and of the remaining eight four may be elected. Thus there will be four elected and nine *ex-officio* and nominated members in the Council—a proportion far worse than the present. In other words, if the Government wish to stick to the minimum sanctioned by the Act, they must in that case allow *all* additional members to be elected, or go up to the maximum prescribed by the Act, so that on the whole there may be a fair and reasonable proportion of the elected and nominated members in the Council. This, gentlemen, is an additional reason for asking for the minimum number of seats sanctioned by the Act. Let us, however, pass on to the consideration of the other point. The second question is how to distribute the twelve members, supposing so many are allowed to be elected over the whole Presidency. Three modes of distribution have been supported. First according to different interests, e. g., three members to represent agriculture three more to represent the Municipalities, two to represent trades, one education, two minorities and the Sardars and Jahagirdars, &c. But the scheme will be found on examination to be unworkable. There are no less than four distinct nationalities, if I may so call them, included in this Presidency, viz., Sind, Guzerat, Maharastra, and Karnatic, and it will surely be a heterogenous combination to severally group together all traders, all agriculturists, &c., in all these provinces. Trade and agriculture are theoretically one interest each, but I think that, notwithstanding the unifying influences of the British rule, the time has not yet come when we may group together all the agriculturists, traders, &c., throughout the Presidency: in short, we cannot ignore the natural divisions into which the Presidency is divided, and it is this consideration that has chiefly influenced the subject committee in rejecting this scheme and accept allotment by divisions or provinces, e.g., allotting two members to Sind, two to Guzerat, two to Karnatic, three to Maharastra (incuding Tanna, Kolaba, and Ratnagherry) and three to the city of Bombay. Tanna for revenue administration is included in the Northern Division, and Kolaba and Ratnagherry in the Southern. But these three districts are properly speaking parts of the Marathi-speaking division, and it is more natural to group them along with the other Maharastra districts. Now, if these three districts be included in the Maharastra, it will be found that its population is nearly double that of Guzerat or Sind. Maharastra ought thus to have four members allotted to it, but as the number of seats is limited, we have put down only three for Maharastra. As regards the city of Bombay, though geographically small, it outstrips the other divisions in importance, wealth and education. The income of the Bombay Municipality alone is nearly 60 lakhs, while that of the mofussil municipalities, all taken together, is less than 50. You will see from this that three is not a large number for Bombay. It has been proposed that the seats may be distributed between the important cities in each Division—for instance, between Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, &c. But the scheme was not considered to be satisfactory, inasmuch as it restricts the right of election only to a few cities, when there are many others similarly circumstanced. For instance, there is no good reason why Ahmedabad should have the right and Surat be excluded, and so on. In the resolution now laid before you we therefore propose distribution by divisions, grouping together under each division all such districts as are connected by similarity of language, customs, and traditions. If you approve of this distribution the next question you will have to consider is how the members allotted to each division should be elected. In other words, who should have the right to vote. It will at once be admitted that municipalities and local boards, in each division, as remarked by his Excellency the Viceroy, must be recognised as units. But the question is should these bodies be the *sole* units or not. The question was very carefully considered by the subject committee, and their conclusion is embodied in the resolution. If the right of election be given to the Municipal Commissioners, a difficulty at once arises whether the nominated Commissioners should have the right conferred on them along with the elected members, and, if so, what steps should be taken to counterbalance their votes. The simplest way of solving the difficulty is to confine the franchise to the elected members alone, and this suggestion has been adopted in the resolution before you. But it might be urged, with good reason, that it is not far to confer the franchise in the elected members alone—first, because it gives only an indirect right of vote to the people, secondly, it makes an invidious distinction between the nominated and elected members, and thirdly because those who can best appreciate and exercise the right, e.g., graduates, inamdars and others, are excluded from the franchise, unless they happen to be the members of municipalities or local boards. In other words, the franchise becomes too limited, and the main purpose of the Act, *viz.*, educating the people, is to a certain extent defeated, unless all persons in each division, qualified by education or property test, are allowed to vote. These, gentlemen, are good reasons in their own way, and I have no doubt that, though we may adopt the simplest scheme at present, it will have to be modified hereafter to meet all these objections. But the Committee has thought it well to recommend the simplest and the easiest scheme to begin with, and I hope you, too, will do the same. Each division will be divided into two parts: one to represent the *urban* and the other to represent the *rural* interests. The urban member will elected by the elected members of the municipalities and the rural one by the elected members of the taluka and district local boards. In the Maharastra, to which three members are allotted, one will represent the urban interests and two the rural ones. This, gentlemen, is the scheme that we propose, and I have no doubt that it will meet with your approval. As regards minorities, representation of Native States, we leave it to be provided for in the nominations to be made by Government as it has been hitherto doing. The number of seats available for election is too small to allow these defects to be provided for. Then, as observed by the learned President, interests of minorities is a vague and delusive phrase. We therefore propose that all these interests should be left to be provided for in the nominations. With these remarks I propose that the scheme now laid before you in the form of a representation to the Supreme Government be adopted, and the President be authorised to forward the same to Government.

MR. GOKHALE'S VIEWS.

IN speaking to the proposition "that in the opinion of this Conference the recent orders of the Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commission are highly unsatisfactory and disappointing," Professor Gokhale said :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The subject with which this resolution deals is a very important one, but I am sorry to say it has not yet attracted that degree of attention to which it is entitled. And this is why I ask you respectfully to bear with me while I look into it rather in a detailed manner. I am sure if you examine the question well you will find that gross and grievous injustice has been done to the people of this country by the recent orders of the Government of India, and that Mr. Digby's statement that in this matter Government have "kept the promise to the ear and broken it to the hope" is only too true. Gentlemen, in order to clearly see how we have been treated in this matter by Government, it is necessary that we should have a clear idea of the position in which we were before the appointment of the Commission, of the position in which we should have been if the recommendations of the Commission had been adopted by Government in their entirety, as also of the position in which we have been placed by the recent orders of Government. And now, I would ask you to go back to the year 1833, when Parliament for the first time laid down the noble principle that no considerations of race, or creed, or colour be allowed to come between an Indian subject and the post for which he was fit in the Public Service by his education and attainments. For twenty years, however, nothing was done to give practical effect to this principle. In 1853 the system of open competition for the Civil Service of India was introduced. Till then a man could enter the Civil Service only through Haileybury College, admission to which entirely depended upon nomination by the Board of Directors. In 1853, after the transfer of the government of this country from the Company to the Crown, the principle of open competition was reaffirmed, as was also the great principle of the absolute equality of all her Majesty's subjects. In 1860 the India Office appointed a Committee composed of five members of wide experience to consider how best practical effect could be given to the solemn pledges repeatedly given to the natives of India in the matter of their admission to the higher grades of the Public Service. Clearly the idea weighed upon the minds of those who were then responsible for the government of this country that the promises had already remained unfulfilled too long, and it was inconsistent with British honour to delay practical action any longer. Well, the committee reported that the only way to carry out the pledges satisfactorily was to institute simultaneous examinations in England and India for admission to the Indian Civil Service. No action, however, was taken on this report. In 1861 a statute was passed by Parliament reserving certain posts in the Indian Public Service for those who had passed the competitive test in England only. In 1867, when Sir Stafford Northcote was Secretary of State for India, the question again assumed prominence, and Sir Stafford wanted to do something for us. But, meanwhile, there was a change of Ministry in England, and a Liberal Government came into power with the Duke of Argyll as Secretary of State for India. And it was during his Grace's *regime* as Secretary of State that the Statute of 1870, which has been described as an Act of remarkable breadth and generosity, was passed, which empowered the Indian Government, acting with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to admit any native of this country to any post reserved by the Statute of 1861 to those who had passed the competitive test in England only. In 1873 the first set of rules was framed by the Government of India to give effect to the principle of the Act of 1870, but they were after some consideration disallowed by the Secretary of State. In 1875 another set of rules was framed, but they were too vague to be put into practice. Finally, in 1879, when Lord Salisbury was Secretary of State for India, another set still was framed and adopted, and these rules constituted the Statutory Civil Service abolished two years ago. Under these rules, the Government of India undertook to give to the natives of this country one-sixth of the posts for which recruitment was made every year. When these rules were framed the age limit for the competitive examination in England had been greatly lowered. Macaulay's Committee had laid it down at 23. I am speaking of the maximum; this was reduced to 22 in 1930, then to 21 in 1866, and finally to 19 in 1878. Thus, when the Public Service Commission was appointed our position was this. The competitive examination was held only in England, and the maximum age limit was 19; but one-sixth of the posts to which appointments were made every year were guaranteed to the natives of this country. The system of nominating Statutory Civilians was, however, felt to be a failure, and the country expected that the Commission would remedy the evil by mending the system. Well, this was our position when the Commission was appointed. Let us now consider what would have been our position if the recommendations of the Commission had been adopted in their entirety by Government. It should be remembered in this connection that the Commission expressly desired its recommendations to be adopted as a whole. Well, the Commission recommended that the age limit should be rasied to 23. This was a gain to us, though I must say, not an unmixed gain. Then the Commission recommended that 108 posts should be taken away by Parliamentry legislation from the schedule of 1861 and amalgamated with the new Provincial Service and the Act of 1870 should be repealed, the Statutory Rules of 1879, of course, going with the Act. If these recommendations had been adopted as a whole, although we should have been in a little worse condition than what we were in before the appointment of the Commission, we should have been much better off than we now are. 108 posts are undoubtedly a little in excess of one-sixth of the posts reserved under the Statute of 1861, but what the rules of 1879 had guaranteed to us was not merely a sixth of the reserved posts, but a sixth of the *total* recruitment of every year. Under the scheme of the Commission, however, 108 posts at least would have been ours, and "what is most important, they would have formed part of an organised service." But the Secretary of State was afraid of facing Parliament on the question. And thus the recommendations of the Commission in the matter were divested of almost everything that was beneficent in them. Without Parliamentary legislation, no number of posts reserved by the Act of 1861 could be amalgamated with the Provincial Service. And thus what the Government of India and the Secretary of State have arranged between themselves is to take away a certain number of posts—and this number less than 108—from the reserving schedule, place them on a separate list, and make appointments to them in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Act of 1870. Now the evil involved in this course is this. That these posts do not form part of any organised service, and as has been already decided, appointments to them mean appointments isolated and unconnected posts only. This course also puts the burden on the wrong shoulders. If the posts had been amalgamated with the Provincial Service, members of this service would have been appointed to them as a matter of course, unless, indeed, Government proved their unfitness. As matters now stand, we shall have to prove our fitness before we are appointed. Then the quality and number of the posts proposed to be taken away from the schedule by the Government of India are inferior to those recommended by the Public Service Commission. In our Presidency, under the scheme of the Commission, we should have had five posts of Sessions Judges, but now we can look up to only two, and including one post of Joint Judge, to three. Then, gentlemen, the proposal to put the Statutory Civilians into the Provincial Service is extremely unfair and unjust, and aggravates the breach of faith that has already been committed towards these men by the decision of Government that their appointments are to special posts only. Sir, I might dwell longer on this subject, but the Conference has yet to go through so much work that I must not trespass any longer on your attention. I hope I have made clear how the chances of our realising our hopes in the matter have been made small by degrees and beautifully less by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. When one thinks of this—of the many solemn promises repeatedly given by statesmen who ought to have realised the responsibility which the pledges involved, of the patient and persistent exertions of men like our venerable patriot, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, for the past thirty years and more, of the loud flourish of trumpets with which the Public Service Commission was heralded, and of this miserably inadequate result—one's mind is apt to be filled with despondency and despair. But, gentlemen, it will not do to despair: it will not do to grow despondent. On such occasions it would be well to bear in mind the advice which you, Sir, gave us this morning, advice which you pressed home to our minds with a notable quotation from the late laureate. It was only the other day that Mr. Dadabhai attributed whatever success he had achieved in his life to the faith and the hope with which he worked. It is necessary for us all to have such faith and such hope. We may not possess Mr. Dadabhai's talents; we may not possess our Grand Old Man's energy; we may not have those high and gentle gifts which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon him; but we can be, or at any rate try to be, as earnest as he is. We can all have, or at least endeavour to have, that faith and that hope which has been the polestar of his life. Gentlemen, if you take this one leaf out of the noble book of Dadabhai's life, even if you take no other, you will have no reason to be dissatisfied. It is undoubtedly true that, turn whichever way we may, we distinctly see that a change in spirit has come over the government of this country, that the old tender paternal solicitude of our welfare and uplifting has, to a large extent, given place to a suspicion—a wholly unfounded, but all the same a most injurious and mischievous suspicion—that the progress we are making in the path of regeneration is not an unmixed blessing to the British rule. But I feel confident, Sir, that if we work with that earnestness of faith and hope of which I have just spoken, this policy of distrust will be doomed. When once the great English people who are the arbiters of our destinies in the last resort come to know well what manner of men we are, and how loyally we are attached to their rule, all clouds of distrust and suspicion which at present lower upon us and darken our horizon will dissipate, and the glorious orb of mutual confidence and mutual good-will and mutual esteem between the two peoples will break forth in all its refulgence and will shine never to set again.

MR. NAMJOSHI ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Namjoshi, in moving the resolution relating to local self-government, said :—

There was perfect agreement between all parties concerned that the self-government bodies created by Lord Ripon's Government in 1883-84 had so far satisfied the purpose for which they were created that they were now declared to be in every way eligible for the bestowal of a higher and more responsible privilege, viz., that of returning members to the Legislative Council. The Government of India's Resolution of 18th May 1892, introducing the scheme of local self-government, set forth that it was not primarily with a view to improvement in administration that the measure was put forward and supported; but it was chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. So far, Mr. Namjoshi said, it had been successful. The Self-Government Acts gave them bodies of responsible administrators, but they did not give them a responsible executive. That defect required to be remedied, for the present executive arrangements were not as efficient as they should be and needed modification, chiefly with a view to greater promptitude in the despatch of business. He suggested that Government should see that their officers did not interfere, either directly or indirectly, as much as they now did, with the free discharge of municipal duty. Indirect interference with the powers of independence possessed by the the boards was best seen in the attempts now and then made to extort contributions from municipalities towards the maintenance of institutions which did not form a legitimate charge on Local Funds—contributions for police, civil hospitals, &c. In one of his reports as Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Trevor had observed that the smaller municipalities were practically completely under the management and control of the local officials, and it was very interesting to observe that the illegal levy of police charges under cover of lighting, repairing chowkies, &c., &c., was generally made from smaller municipalities, where those officials reigned supreme. That the powers of those smaller municipalities of effecting improvements were considerably hampered by such interference was, said Mr. Namjoshi, testified to by another Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Keyser, *vide* his report for the Southern Division, dated 27th October 1890. Nor was the interference confined to the smaller municipalities. Mr. Namjoshi charged the Local Government with not carrying out the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of making provision for primary or middle class education. He declared that what was taken from higher education was not given to primary education, and that every slice cut off from the educational grant went to meet charges, the propriety of incurring which was very open to question. As an instance of the breach of faith committed by this Government he referred to G. R. No. 2194, dated 8th October 1892, Educational Department.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Alexander, H N	Grand, Mrs	Priestly
Allen, D	Hughes, N	Peterson, C
Aston, H F	Hexton, J H	P Juwala Pursad
Anderson, J, Vety-Surg	Hill, R	Pitta, F F
Ager, M, Mrs	Hunt, E	Prosperi, L
Bowen, R	Hodgson, C E	Pearson, A, Mrs
Barboza, A	Horloger, H	Rinkel, F
Barboza, Mrs	Hancock, A	Ray, H
Hiller, Mrs	Hiller, M	Russell, A J
Breadley, W A	Hillyard, Mrs	Russell, C H
Banlih, F	Henby, A	Richards
Bromfield, A	Hardidge, C, Miss	Sharpline, A C
Benn, Mrs	Hubbard, C E	Stewart, C H
Brock, C	Harris, H	Stageman, E A, Miss
Bachilin	Jeffries, W F	Southgate, P
Brownbain, R	Jenkens, C J	Shoarts, M
Brekett, A E, Miss	Kelly, E H, Dr	Stevens, W T
Brooke, H	Koch, G	Sloddard, W A
Baker, S, Sir	Karapadi Ovanthia	Snedinge, A Count
Charlie, M C	Kithwell, K A, Cap	Stephenson, T
Cozenune, L	Kinloch, C W	Stuart, W P Gl
Collins, J O	Lemartre, A, Monsure	Sinclair, W J
Clarke, F E, Revd	Lascelle	Stony, Miss
Crawford, H E	Leonardy, F	Sgouroupules, T
Conally, C A	Leith, J	Spencer, S
Cristie, A	Lendran, J, Revd	Summers, T, Miss
D'silva, J	Macdonald, W J	Swoewright, C F, Capt
Downing, J S, Capt	Mayo, S	Smith, A
Devare, Miss	Marienburk, J	Townsend, E S
Dick, A R, Lt	Murray, E	Truemayne, S
Durant, H, Mrs	Moritz, L	Thomson, J
Dabbrah, J	Moewis, P	Tulohen, E, Mrs
Eddis, A S	Martindale, Dr-Butts, C S, Capt	Thomas, G
Edward, G	Nazareth, I J	Vukers, W
Fabian, Geo	Nolan, A H, Mrs	Williamson, A, Mrs
Faulkner, W A	Nacht, E	Whially, H S, Major
Field-house, A, Mrs	Nicholand, W S	Wood, Mrs
Fitzgerald, N, Lady	Puckett, G A	Watchniester, A. Count
Genthe, S	Pilts, S, Mrs	Zahur Mohamed
Goldenberg, L	Pereira, Miss	
Green, W		

IT was too much to hope that the exceptional prosperity of Indian Railways last year could be maintained through another twelvemonth, writes the *Pioneer*, but as time goes on it would appear that the decrease in their earnings is likely to come out at a serious figure. We are now in possession of the figures of the first half of the financial year, all but one week, and the tale they tell is a dismal one. As compared with last year the East Indian has lost, in round numbers, 8¼ lakhs; the Bengal-Nagpur 3½; the Southern Mahratta 2½; the Oudh and Rohilkand, 2; the Eastern Bengal, 3½; the Madras, 2¼. But these falling off are trifles compared with the 35 lakhs decrease on the G. I. P., and the 47¼ lakhs on the North-Western. On the other hand (if we leave out the Burma State Railway as a new system naturally expanding) no line has gained as much as the smallest of the above losses, and the figures, therefore, point in the clearest way to the existence of a general depression in trade. The total decrease up to date is 92 lakhs, and if it continues to grow at the same rate, it will become an appreciable aggravation of Sir David Barbour's difficulties by the time that the books of the Empire have to be balanced in March.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastoor, Abdool Guffoor Moola Hoossin was placed at the bar on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He had been committed to the next Criminal Sessions on the Coroner's warrant, and had been released on bail. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. De Souza for the defence.

Mr. De Souza raised a preliminary point regarding the double jurisdiction, to which his client was subjected, before the Coroner in the first instance, and before a Presidency Magistrate afterwards. Even although the Coroner had committed the accused to the Sessions, the magistrate was asked to do the same thing over again; and the course the pleader intended to adopt under the circumstances was to reserve the defence for the Sessions.

Mr. Little said the question had already been decided by the High Court, which ruled that the magisterial jurisdiction was not ousted in consequence of committal by the Coroner; and he urged that the procedure advised by the High Court should be followed. No practical wrong or mischief had ever arisen, or was apprehended to arise, from the present arrangement; and Mr. Little thought that no alteration in the Coroner's Act was necessary, especially as the Coroner always permitted the representation of an accused person by an advocate, who was allowed to cross-examine witnesses.

The magistrate remarked that, under the law as it stood at present, the duty of making a preliminary enquiry in cases of sudden and violent deaths devolved upon the Coroner as well as upon the magistrate; and with the respective powers exercised by those officers independently of each other, there was a likelihood of complications arising. It was for the public good that there should be a Court to inquire into cases of sudden and violent deaths. In the mofussil towns that duty devolved primarily upon the police, in whom the public lost confidence occasionally in times of excitement; and the establishment of a Coroner's court would be more satisfactory. But here in the presidency towns, his Worship thought, the Cornor's function should be limited to holding a preliminary enquiry, after which the accused should be handed over to be dealt with by the magistrates. The power of the Coroner to commit an accused person for trial at the High Court was, in the opinion of the magistrate, not only an anomaly, but was against all principles of justice and equity; for until evidence was recorded in the presence and hearing of the accused, and he was given an opportunity to engage professional assistance, and to cross-examine the witnesses, he should not be placed in jeopardy of his life and liberty. The Coroner's Act (4 of 1871) contained no provisions to that effect. Moreover, section 26 of the Coroner's Act and sections 51, 170, and 206 of the Criminal Procedure Code were very much at variance in point of procedure regarding a cognisable offence. The last section provides that if a magistrate, on hearing the whole of the evidence, found no sufficient grounds to commit an accused person to the Sessions, he was bound to discharge him, &c. Now, how could such a discharge be ordered in the face of the committal of the same accused to the Sessions by the Coroner, for if it was ordered, it would for all practical purposes be inoperative? The question was, therefore, one that deserved serious notice. In the opinion of the magistrate, the Coroner's Act should be so amended as to limit his power to hold an inquest and to issue a warrant for the detention of the accused person until placed in due course of law before a magistrate. There would then be no clashing of authority, and no injustice would be done to the accused person. Mr. Dastoor added that the course he wanted to adopt was clear. Should he find that the accused had committed an offence, he would send him for trial at the High Court; but in the other event, he would discharge him.

Evidence in the case, similar to that adduced before the Coroner, was then led by the Public Prosecutor.

At the close of the evidence, the magistrate was of opinion that there was a "prima faice" case against the accused, who was committed to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and of voluntarily causing hurt.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY ASTROLOGER.

AN astrologer who, owing to age and illness, lately retired from his "profession" after working at it for over half-a-century, has been discoursing on his experience to a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Apparently he did not find the mystic calling half as profitable as most people would be disposed to imagine. His interviewer describes him as an old man, bald-headed, with round shoulders, a parchment-coloured face wrinkled and unshaven, and eyes rheumy and slow-moving, from which the light and lustre had faded long ago. Nor was he even picturesque. Instead of the black velvet robe in which the magician is popularly supposed to live and have his being he was habited in a suit of well-worn, commonplace tweed. No amulet blazed upon his breast or flashed upon his yellow fleshless fingers. Nor did he wear a skull-cap. But withal he was a pathetic figure—venerable, weary-looking, as if tired of the world, yet gentle as if tolerant of its ways, and sage as if he saw beyond the fleeting present into the future, gauging the decrees of pitiless fate which it was his mission to make known.

"I have been consulted by all classes," he said. "I believe there is an idea abroad that only the ignorant and superstitious place credence in astrology; but that is false. Men and women of the highest rank have been my clients, so have people of great distinction in literature and art. Actors and actresses have come here again, as well as lawyers and doctors, and to many of the latter I have given lessons in astrology."

"You think," said the visitor, "it would assist them in their professional work?"

"Certainly," he replied, rubbing his wide, deeply-lined forhead with his bony hand. "By setting an astrological figure a doctor could immediately tell what was the illness of his patient—a matter which is too often a mystery to him; he would then treat his patient for the disease, and not for some imaginary ailment as it frequently happens now. Then the lawyer would know what date was favourable to the hearing of his case, and what means might be taken to obtain a favourable verdict. A barrister once consulted me regarding a client who was accused of murder. I saw that if the case was heard on the date for which the hearing was set down the man would be hung, but if postponed for some months, until a favourable aspect arose for the man, he would escape the gallows. The trial was postponed and the accused still lives. Many men consult me regarding investments. Within the last few months I warned a young stock-broker against buying certain shares; but they seemed so safe, he was tempted, and he lost a great part of his fortune."

The visitor told a story heard from one just returned from India. A native having a son born to him hastened to have the boy's nativity cast. The astrologer predicted the infant would live and flourish, but that his father would die within ten days. The consultant went home and set his house in order, and with the sublime submission of those bred in Eastern faiths awaited death. Ten days passed, and even twelve, and he yet lived, whereon he again visited the astrologer. The latter inquired if no one had died in the household of the consultant; on which he learned a servant had fallen into a well and was killed. "That man," said the astrologer, "is the father of the child"—a statement which on inquiry proved to be correct.

The old man gazed through the dust-covered window and upwards towards the strip of murky sky, but showed no surprise and made no comment. "Only some weeks ago," he said, after a pause, "a girl came to consult me regarding her friend's marriage. I said her friend would not marry for years, whereon she told me I was wrong, for the date of the wedding was fixed. I persisted that the marriage could not take place. It eventually happened that on the eve of the wedding day they who were to be made man and wife quarrelled: they will never marry."

"Certainly," he replied, in answer to a question, "I believe astrology regulates the events of life. Yes, you would be surprised at the numbers who are interested in astrology." He added: "One astrological almanack alone, which is of little use save to those who understand something of the science, has a circulation of a hundred and fifty thousand copies. Yes; I know some distinguished men who are earnest students of astrology. If I were to mention their names you would recognise their ability. But people usually wish to keep the study of occult sciences a secret: if their power becomes known people strive to make use of it, or friends become afraid of them. One well-known man told me the other day he had given up the study of astrology, having become scared by the knowledge of future events it revealed to him. Amongst other things he had predicted some years in advance the death day of a close friend, together with various vicissitudes that befell him truly.

"Of course even the most practised astrologer may make mistakes; the complications are so many, the deductions which must be drawn are so subtle, the various influences so conflicting. No man is infallible, yet infallibility is expected from an astrologer, though not from a doctor, lawyer, or a scientific man."

"No horoscope," the Seer continued, "exactly resembles another, just as no face or no character is quite the same as another. Astrology shows how and why children of the same parents differ so widely—it reveals to those who read aright the inmost secrets of the heart. A horoscope, being as you know a chart of the heavens at the moment of birth, shows what planets are ascending or are afflicted, from which the future is predicted. One of the most fortunate horoscopes I have ever seen is that of our Queen, which shows a long life, a prosperous reign, the possession of a just, firm, and able mind. The great planet Jupiter, the giver of powers and dominion, is ever found rising in ties of kings and queens. He was not rising in that of the Duke of Clarence, who, even had he lived, could never have come to throne. A galance at his horoscope shows the student of astrology the gentle refined, affectionate, and receptive disposition of the Prince, together with that declicacy of constitution which culminated in an unexpected death."

NAVAL OFFICERS AND THEIR CLAIMS.

IT would be a terrible thing for the country, writes the *Daily Chronicle*, in anything like wilful insubordination were found in any class in the Navy, but it would be as unfortunate if there were prolonged and good cause for discontent. And, as a matter of fact, the cause has existed for years to the knowledge of every Board of Admiralty, without the slightest attempt to mitigate the evils against which the executive officers of the Navy have been more or less articulately crying out for over a dozen years. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and it is little wonder that the ward-room officers, having seen the advantage of a constitutionally managed agitation on behalf of the engineers and the warrant-officers— to which no objection was taken by those now so suddenly and suspiciously solicitous for discipline—should take steps, through their friends ashore, to call attention to their claims. It may be that Commander Robinson and his associates have not proceeded with every discretion. We and the public are little concerned with any such question. What we are concerned with is whether there are any substantial grievances among the class of men who are the very backbone of the Navy—navigating officers, gunnery officers, torpedo officers, officers to each of whom national property is entrusted in a single ship, night after night, to the extent of a million sterling, and often more, and we say if there are it is a thousand times better the country should know that is wrong than what the mere letter of a Draconian law should be scrupulously observed. And the appeal is not made to public passion. It is made first to the public opinion which the *Times* amusingly considers itself still to represent. It is made secondly to Parliament, which reiterates in its annual procedure that it is upon the Navy, "under the good Providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend," and which has to find the money that is large enough surely to make the Navy contented if so much of it were not wasted by maladministration. It would never have been made or needful to be made if the Admiralty, the natural guardians of officers serving all the world over—and among whom anything like effective combination is therefore impossible—had done its duty in considering the subject and in acting upon its convictions of right and justice. Nay, we go further than Commander Robinson and his friends in saying that the Admiralty has frequently gone out of its way to make the burthen of officers too heavy to be borne, and this where it had plenty of option. It can give the Duke of Edinburgh leave from his command at Devonport to gallivant about the Continent, leave far in excess of any ever asked for by a Commander-in-Chief at a home port or a foreign station however pestilential. But when a young officer promoted to lieutenant during a commission, and compelled to join another ship after only ten days at home, returns after that second commission, what does the Admiralty do? Give him leave, as almost any private employer or mercantile marine company would do? No; it puts him on half-pay till it wants him. He has 7s. a day to live upon, with 1s. extra because he has put in so much sea-time. Before he is a month at home, the Admiralty orders him to take up a post as lieutenant for six weeks in a vessel commissioned for manœuvres. Out of his 8s. a day he has to find his way, at a cost of between £4 and £5, from his home to the port of embarkation, within three days from the issue of the notice at Whitehall, and not a penny of that is recouped to him. Then for forty-two days he has 10s. a day, out of which first comes his mess expenses, including heavy contributions for servants, which the Admiralty pretends to find him, and then other expenses, and after serving in a ship for which the builders were paid nearly £1,000,000, to say nothing of armament, stores, and precious human lives, being every other night for four or more hours in uncontrolled charge of that priceless floating mass, he has to carry himself and his gear back to his home, with the result that he is several pounds out of pocket on the job. This is no fancy picture. It is one known to us in every detail, and it needs no great acquaintance with the service to find plenty of companions to it. Now, whatever may be the case with the Army, whose existence is unlawful without the yearly consent of Parliament, the Navy is not officered by rich men.

What is it that the executive officers of the Navy ask? First, that their pay should be raised in some sort of proportion to the undoubted rise in the rates of remuneration of all classes of the community. It may be a matter of dispute whether some classes have benefited as much as others. And it is indubitably true that food, except meat, and ordinary articles of consumption cost less money now than they did, say, a quarter of a century ago. But house rent, wages of domestics, and the standard of rational comfort are all higher than they were. Secondly, that they should be free from income tax upon their pay, seeing whenever they go ashore in a foreign or colonial land they have to pay, in current expenditure, local taxation. Then they require that the servants the Admiralty pretends to provide shall be paid for at such a rate that the officers shall not have to put their hands in their pockets to find a moiety of the minimum for which servants will work. They also ask that when a ship has a band the Admiralty should pay for the instruments, instead of making the officers buy them. It is further asked that the length of a ship's commission—that is, the time during which officers may be continually kept abroad, often on very unhealthy stations—in time of peace shall be limited to three years. That is the limit acted on by the Foreign Office, which recognises the advantage of having its people in touch with public opinion at home. And, as our correspondent of Friday well said, naval officers are continually dropping in for the exercise of diplomatic functions. Then that leave shall be, as a matter of right, in peace time, proportioned to the service away from England, or so much less when the duty is in homeward duties. Officers of the Army get sixty-one days a year by right. Why should the men in the Navy have no right in the matter? They also ask that ward-room officers on whom the chief duty falls of entertaining foreign officers, in foreign and sometimes home ports, shall not be required to do this wholly out of their pay. Admirals and commodores have an allowance specially for this purpose, and it is no exaggeration to say there is three times the amount of hospitality necessarily shown in the ward-room that is required in the cabins of the superior officers. What is there revolutionary or subversive of discipline in these proposals if we must not say demands, which are acquiesced in by every naval officer in his private capacity? Does any permanant official at the Admiralty think it now possible to avert parliamentary discussion on these proposals otherwise than by making long-required and very needful concessions? We do not tie ourselves to every or any point of the programme. But it must be dealt with. Take this case: An officer of the Army is invalided home from India. He gets a year's full-pay leave, as a matter of course. A naval officer similarly invalided from the east and west coast of Africa, the Persian Gulf, or the West Indies, is put on half-pay at once till he recovers? Is this even-handed justice to the service that is most specially the national service? The naval officers have perfect confidence that they will get justice from the nation when the nation is allowed to know their case, and it is getting nearly time that the Admiralty and the War Office should understand that these departments are the servants of the nation, and not a body of privileged and irresponsible officials to stand between the country and another body of the country's zealous and hard-working and perpetually responsible servants.

THE first case, under the Protected Age Act, in the Punjab has just been tried at Delhi. Mussammat Latifan charged her son-in-law in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, with using violence towards her daughter, who is quite a child. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE made a successful balloon ascent and parachute descent at Mandalay last week. The aneroid registered nearly 9,000 feet. Both ascending and descending he performed on a trapeze, and also used naval signalling flags. He narrowly escaped drowning, having dropped in a tank, but when half-way immersed the wind caught the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

BARON HIRSCH is (says a London correspondent) not only the richest man in the world, but the richest man the world has ever known. He is said to be worth six millions a year. To the man who told me this I ventured to suggest "francs?" "No," replied he, "six millions a year in pounds sterling." This beats the American millionaires hollow. Vanderbilt, the biggest of them, had only a capital of sixty millions sterling, and Astor, the next richest, had thirty-five millions. Hirsch's six millions a year capitalised would be well over a hundred millions sterling.

I hear (says "Atlas" in the "World") that the will under which the now Dowager Duches of Sutherland was bequeathed an addition of £50,000 a year to her income, was only signed by the late Duke within twenty-four hours of his death. The legal battle which will take place over the Duke's bequests will be fought out by all parties to the bitter end.

Little Bradford is now the best light-weight jockey of the day. The British public pictures the boy rolling in riches, and wonders how long it will be before his prosperity ruins him. But in point of fact (writes "Blinkhoolie" in "Black and White") it is not Bradford that reaps the pecuniary advantage of all this, but his master, young Tom Jennings, and the indentures are, no doubt, so worded that even presents given to the apprentice must be handed over. At first this may seem a little hard; but doubtless it is all for the best. The man who makes a jockey deserves to have a pull out of his success, and the boy himself is infinitely better, and more likely to be a permanent success, when kept under strict control. I believe that it will be a year or two yet before Bradford is out of his indentures, and we see the curious phenomenon of several thousands a year being produced by a boy for his master, and that boy having absolutely no claim on any portion of it. If Bradford could be put up to auction now he would probably be knocked down for £10,000, though the term of profit to be derived from him were only two years.

Since the third of the Napoleons was sent to muse over the mutability of fortune at Wilhelmshohe, after the battle of Sedan, that seat of the Hohenzollerns has become a kind of German Mecca, to which all good patriots make at least one pious pilgrimage. The old town of Cassel, which lies at the foot of the charming place, owes a tribute of gratitude to the old Emperor and his advisers for lodging the fallen monarch among them, for ever since then everything has flourished exceedingly, owing to the constant stream of tourists and travellers sojourning in their midst. But by the recent visit of the three eldest sons of the Emperor to Wilhelmshohe all this has been changed. The best part of the grounds were closed to the public while the three young Imperial eaglets were at the Castle. The wary tourist, on hearing the news, gave Cassel a wide berth; and Cassel resents the Imperial order as interfering with the sacred rights and privileges of the town, according to which the Castle gardens were to be always open to the public. No, say the Emperor's men of law, when the last Kurfurst made the Castle over to the State it was stipulated that the palace as well as the grounds might be reserved for the private use of the lord of the land. But the good people of Cassel, being touched in their pockets by this "privilege of the Crown," are not satisfied with this off-hand statement, and are now loudly, and somewhat disloyally, clamouring for a thorough legal investigation of the matter. Meanwhile the three Princes have gone back to Potsdam, and the grounds of Wilhelmshohe are open to the public once more though, under the circumstances, no one knows how long they may remain so.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" is in a position to state that the gentleman who, through Mr. John Burns, has offered a gift of £10,000 for the purchase of the Albert Palace is Mr. Passmore Edwards of the "Echo." Mr. Edward's public gifts have within recent years been numerous, and have included a handsome sum towards the South London Portrait Gallery and the price of a Convalescent Home for Charing-cross Hospital.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is spending the greater portion of his time at Folkestone, where he is engaged in writing a play for Mr. Beerbohm Tree. This piece will be produced at the Haymarket next year. Mr. Jones will shortly be in town to superintend the rehearsals of a new drama which he has written for Mr. Charles Wyndham, and which will be performed during the coming season at the Criterion.

Lord and Lady Braye, who are on a tour round the world, have been spending some time in New York. Lord Braye confided to a Yankee interviewer the statement that "the prevailing opinion in England about Mr. Gladstone is that when Parliament meets he will be obliged to give up his power!"

Miss Myra Kemble, the leading Australian actress, who visited England a year or so ago, writes to a friend here giving a very gloomy account of theatrical affairs at the Antipodes. "The country," she writes, "is in a fearful state now; no money in theatres at all—only one theatre open in Sydney and Melbourne. The late strikes have simply ruined a splendid country, and things, theatrically speaking, are at a deadlock." Miss Kemble, her many English admirers will be glad to hear, intends on revisiting England next year, and if things do not quickly improve in the colonies our stage is likely to be recruited by other Australian players.

Many were the poetic subjects that the great Italian artists furnished, at one time or another, to the genius of Robert Browning Among the very few English workers with brush or chisel who inspired him must be numbered the late Mr Thomas Woolner. The following little eight line poem entitled "Deaf and Dumb: A group by Woolner," is included in the collection called "Dramatis Personæ, first published in 1864:—

Only the prism's obstruction shows aright
The secret of a sunbeam, breaks its light
Into the jewelled bow from blankest white,
So may a glory from defect arise:
Only by Deafness may the vexed Love wreak
Its insuppressive sense on brow and cheek,
Only by Dumbness adequately speak
As favoured mouth could never, through the eyes

Canon Luckock, of Ely, to whom the Deanery of Lichfield has been offered, is a distinguished scholar and High Churchman. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, taking high honours and carrying off many prizes. He is a prolific author, and was for years principal of Ely Theological College. He was for some time chaplain to Lord Carrington.

The death of Mr. Bradbury recalls a story of Dickens. When the first works of George Eliot appeared there was, it may be remembered, a great deal of curiosity and discussion as to their authorship. Dickens was asked his opinion as to who the writer of one of the novels might be, and this was the reply:—"The book was written either by Bradbury or Evans, and I don't think it was Bradbury."

Professor Jowett was, the "British Weekly" says, at a dinner the other day. He said to a young man who was one of the guests, "What was the saddest event in history?" The young man, much taken aback, stammered out, "Robert Elsmere." "No," said the Master, regarding him compassionately, "it was the death of Falstaff."

The casket in which the burgess ticket was presented to Mr. Carnegie at Ayr is exceedingly handsome and attractive. It is made of sterling silver, measures 9½ inches by seven inches in height, and weighs about 50 ounces. On the front of the casket is a view of the new library, and on the opposite side is a view of the Auld Brig o' Ayr. On each end are views of the Auld Brig o' Doon and Burns's Cottage, each view being flanked by Scottish thistles. On the front of the lid is the monogram in relief. "A. C.," and on the opposite side is a bust of the national bard. On the ends of the cover are plaques containing views of the Burgh Buildings and Burns's Monument.

Dr. Dabbs is the heart and soul of social life at Shanklin. Even the infants in the pretty little holiday haunt in the Isle of Wight know where the doctor's charming house nestles among the trees on the outskirts of Shanklin, and "Eh, Dr. Dabbs he be a good gentleman," the porters at the railway station patronizingly tell the stranger as they point him out among the passengers. But Dr. Dabbs is known far beyond the Isle of Wight, and some of the plays he has written have attained very wide popularity. It was when living at Newport that Dr. Dabbs first attended Lord Tennyson, and through the twenty-four remaining years of the poet's life their friendship was unbroken.

The Hon. Ralph Heneage Dutton, chairman of the London and South Western Railway, whose death has just been announced, was, it is interesting to note at the present time, M. P. for Cirencester from 1865 till 1868. In addition to his other official duties Mr. Dutton occasionally represented the company when the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales travelled over the line.

Sir Eyre Shaw, ex-chief of the London Fire Brigade, is at present on a visit to the United States. Since his retirement from the London Fire Brigade Sir Eyre has spent a good deal of his time in Italy in search of health and pleasure.

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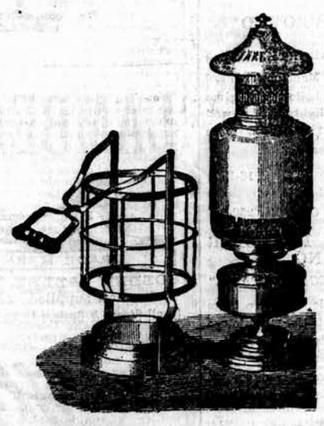

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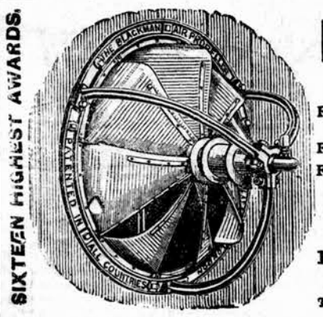

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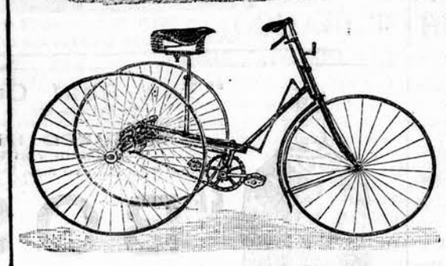

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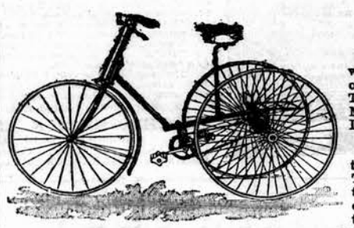

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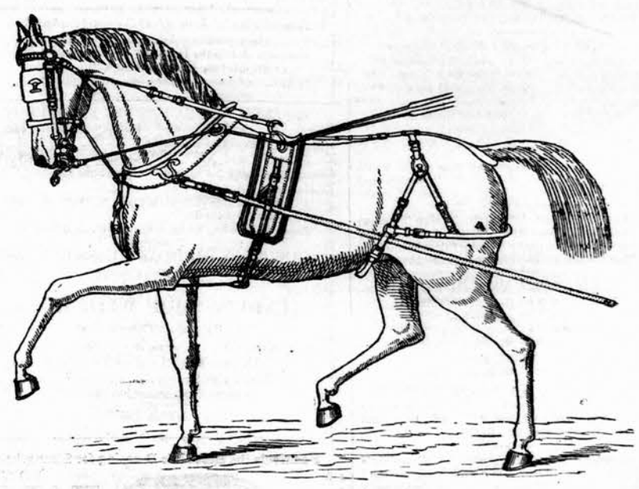

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